CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 165,000. Sample copies sent free to any address.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1901. VOL. LXVI: NO. 9.

THE MAN AT THE BENCH.

Where the factory wheels are turning
And the yellow globe-lights burning,
And the swart mechanics hustle
Till the sweat begins to drench—
While the big machines are pounding,
Cutting, trimming, stitching, rounding,
Few behold the lifelong tussle
Of the man behind the bench.

Oh, the heart of trade is beating,
And the hours of labor fleeting,
And our product stands inspection
Ere the dealer comes to buy;
Though the lightning speed demanded
Of the workers horney-handed
Might excuse an imperfection
To the superintendent's eye.

He, poor mortal, has his crosses
In the hitch and mighty bosses,
For he must withstand their choler
And detect each little flaw;
Now within his office blinking
He is thinking, thinking, thinking
How to lop an extra dollar
From the payroll that we draw.

There are evil days behind us
When we took what was assigned us;
Union rules and profit-sharing
Marked the turning of the tide;
Yet the boss in his position
Knows the ills of competition
Which his men might shrink from bearing
If they knew the other side.

Though our shoulders may be bending
With untoward fate contending,
We have soulful aspiration
That no sordid toil can quench.
Wealth insists in crowing o'er us;
Power and talent rank before us;
But the backbone of the nation
Is the man beside the bench.
—Peter Grant in Chicago Record.

"SHE NODDIT TO ME."

[The following verses attracted the Queen's attention in an Aberdeen paper. Her Majesty was so pleased with them that she demanded the name of the author, who soon after received a mark of Her Majesty's esteem.]

I'm but an auld body
Living up in Deeside,
In a twa-roomed bit hoosie,
Wi' a toosh'e beside;
Wi' my coo an' my grumphy
I'm as happy 's a bee,
But I'm far prouder noo
Since she noddit to me!

I'm nae sae far past wi't—
I' gie trig an' hale,
Can plant twa-three tawties
An' look aifter my kale;
An' when our Queen passes
I rin oot to see,
Gin by luck she micht notice
And nod oot to me!

But I've aye been unlucky,
And the blinds were aye doon,
Till last week the time
O' her veesit cam' roon'.
I waved my bit apron
As brisk 's I could dee,
An' the Queen lauched fu' kindly,
An' noddit to me!

My son sleeps in Egypt—
It's nae ease to freit—
An' yet when I think o't
I'm sair like to greet.
She may feel for my sorrow—
She's a mither, ye see—
An' maybe she kent o't
When she noddit to me!

DE GROUN' HOG'S DOIN'S.

De groun' hog got uneasy. He winked his weather eye,
He stretch hisse'f an' wondered if de sun is in de sky.
He never paid no 'tention to de trouble he might make,
When he orter been a dozin' he wah grinnin' wide awake.
Groun' hog, groun' hog,
You makes us people weep.
Why mus' you go to prowlin'
When you orter be a-sleep?

His mammy she done tol' 'im dat he orter stay in bed.
But he got too proud to listen to de words his mammy said;
So he went a promenadin' wif a swagger an' a swing,
He thought it were a picnic ca'se de weather looked like spring.
Groun' hog, groun' hog,
You bothers us foh sho',
When de sun is shinin',
Why can't you shet de do'?

De norf win' who was waitin' foh a chance to hab some fun,
He cut loose right away an' got de groun' hog on de run.
An' de blizzard stuht a blizzin' an' de frost begin to freeze,
An' you can't hear nuffin' 'tall excep' de moanin' o' de trees.
Groun' hog, groun' hog,
You causes gre't distress.
We all done got to suffer
Foh yoh no'-count foolishness.
—Washington Star.

LONG AND SHORT OF THE MATTER

One of the most conspicuous figures in the national house of representatives is Mr. Sulloway, says the Chicago Chronicle. No one causes more sightseers to stop and ask, "Who is he?" Of course, Mr. Sulloway is noted for his brains as well as his brawn and size, but he gains the greatest amount of notoriety through

"I DON'T KNOW THAT YOU'D BENEFIT BY IT, OLD MAN."

the latter. He stands by actual measurement 6 feet 6½ inches and weighs nearly 300 pounds. His shoulders are broad, his arms long and his hair hangs over his shoulders in a truly manelike manner. He is the big man of the house.

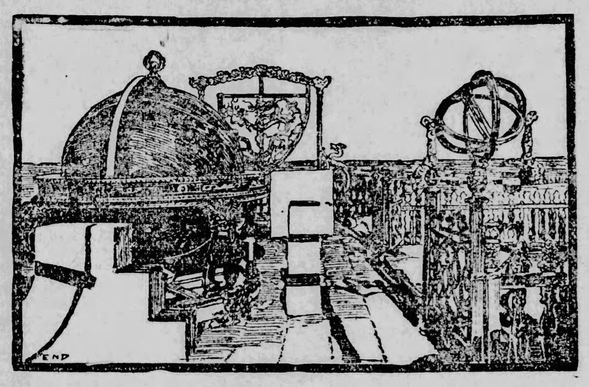
Sharp-witted Representative Cochran is about a foot and a half less in height than Mr. Sulloway. He has the expansiveness of waistline and the breadth of shoulder, but falls far short when it comes to height. Representing extremes, the question of stature is a matter of daily consideration with them, and, therefore, it was not surprising that they should discuss the subject one day when they happened to meet in the elevator.

Craning his neck and looking up out of the shadow of Mr. Sulloway's portly front, Mr. Cochran remarked: "Well, Sulloway, I wish I had a little bit of your height."

Mr. Sulloway put his massive hands caressingly and consolingly upon Mr. Cochran's shoulders. "I don't know that you'd benefit by it, old man. It's hard work dodging door sills, and, then, it's the underholt that throws every time."

Looting Pekin's Famous Observatory.

Extraordinary Instruments To Go to Europe.



Scientists throughout Europe were much surprised when they read the following cable dispatch, which was recently sent by its Pekin correspondent to one of the leading English journals:

In pursuance of their regrettable policy of appropriation, the French and German generals, with Count von Waldersee's approval, have removed from the walls of Pekin the superb astronomical instruments erected two centuries ago by the Jesuit fathers. Half of them will go to Berlin and the rest to Paris. The explanation of this act of vandalism is that, inasmuch as the return of the court is so improbable, such beautiful instruments should not be exposed to the possibilities of injury when Pekin is no longer the capital.

A question which many persons are now asking is:—Are these the only instruments which have been removed from the Pekin Observatory, or is it to be denuded altogether? Long before the Jesuit fathers went to China there was an observatory in Pekin, since there are records showing that a magnificent globe was erected in it as far back as 1279, and that several other beautiful and costly instruments were added to it between the thirteenth and the sixteenth centuries. This very globe is still in the observatory and near it is a sphere composed of many rings or circles, which is still used for ascertaining the positions of the various constellations.

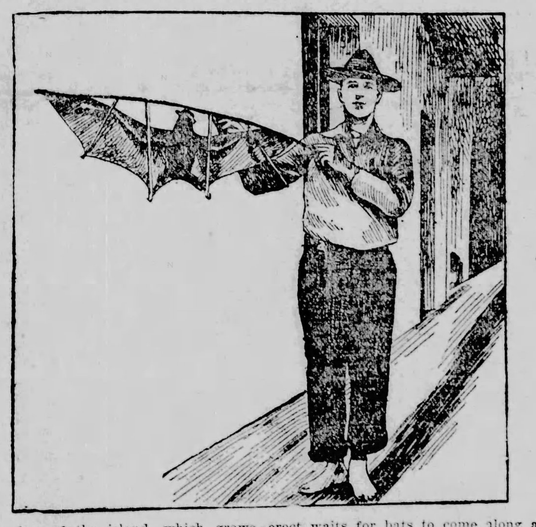
The great globe is set in copper and is most artistically decorated and engraved. Hence, though it is of slight value for scientific purposes when compared with a modern instrument, it is nevertheless a beautiful work of art and is esteemed highly by the Chinese.

And even for astronomical purposes the globe and the other ancient instruments are evidently still of considerable use to a primitive people like the Chinese, who are so averse to anything that is modern, for, as their forefathers studied the stars by their means, so they, too, follow their example even to this day.

The great difference between the instruments in the Pekin Observatory and those in other observatories is that the former are most curious works of art and striking memorials of Chinese civilization as it was several centuries ago, whereas the latter are of modern construction, and, being designed for purely scientific purposes, are not, as a rule, notably artistic.

That the Chinese instruments would attract much attention, if displayed in some national museum in Europe there is not the slightest doubt, but from several letters and comments on the subject which have been published in leading journals it is evident that the majority of scientists are not in favor of despoiling the people of Pekin of these ancient heirlooms.—New York Herald.

The Giant Bat of the Philippines.



The bat of the island, which grows in many cases to the size of the American chicken hawk, is eaten in some section of the Philippines. Thet best classes of natives, however, do not eat the bats.

The mode of catching the bats is peculiar. The cities, towns and barrios of all of the islands of the Philippine group are quite overrun with bats, which fly through the streets at night in large numbers. They fly slowly and seem incapable of dodging articles in their path.

Therefore, the native takes a long pole, put a sort of combination hooked arrangement at the top and takes position in a street, and with the pole held erect waits for bats to come along and bump into the hooked portion. As the native sees a bat coming he plans to have the hook in its path, and as he moves the pole, so as to bring the hook into contact with the head of the bat, the latter usually strikes it with a bang, and drops to the earth stunned, when the native promptly proceeds to put the bat to death.

After standing in his position for an hour or more, the native has a little pile of bats at his feet. These he takes to the market the next day and receives about two cents each for them. The wings, head, and, in fact, all but a small portion of each side is thrown to waste. —Scientific American.

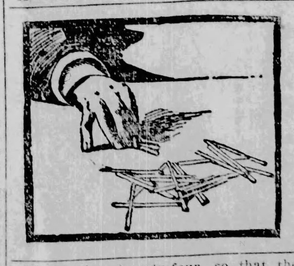
THIS IS A NEW TRICK WITH MATCHES

Here is a match trick which just now is puzzling a good many people in England—"A" says to "B"—Here are twenty-five matches. Now let each of us take away, in rotation, not more than three at a time. You may begin. Whoever gets the last match loses."

"All right," says 'B.' I'll begin."

And now they take them away as follows:

"B"	1	3	2	3	3	2
"A"	3	1	2	1	1	2



This makes twenty-four, so that the last match falls to "B." It will be seen that "A" each time takes away a number of matches which, added to those taken by "B," makes four, and as twenty-five is one in excess of a multiple of four "B" cannot help losing.

But the latter does not know it, plays again, loses again, and makes "A" begin.

"A" begins—						
"A"	3	2	3	2	1	3
"B"	3	1	2	3	1	

This makes twenty-four, and "B" loses. "A" simply operates so that as soon as possible the number of matches from which "B" has to take shows one in addition to a multiple of four, and from then on again takes away a number which, added to those taken by "B" makes four. Of course the total number of matches is not restricted to 25. It may be 29, 37, 73, 101, etc., but must always be one in excess of a multiple of four.

SAM DREW THE LINE AT THE CHEESE

"Recently I visited a small town in the southern part of Kentucky," says a correspondent of the Denver News, "and called on the only merchant of the place. I found him opening a case of axle grease. He took off the lid of one of the small boxes of yellow grease and left it uncovered.

"Soon an old colored man came in, and noticing the axle grease, said:

"'Good morning, Massa Johnson! What am dem little cheese worth?'

"'About 15 cents, I reckon, Sam,' said the merchant.

"'S'pose if I buys one you will frow in de crackers.'

"'Yes, Sam.'

"Sam put his hand into his pocket and fished out 15 cents and Mr. Johnson took his scoop and dipped up some crackers.

"Sam picked up the covered box and the crackers and went to the back part of the store. Then he took out his knife and fell to eating.

"Another customer came in and Mr. Johnson lost sight of his colored friend for a moment. Presently Mr. Johnson went to the back part of the store and said:

"'Well, Sam, how goes it?'

"'Say, Massa Johnson, dem crackers is all right, but dat am de ransomest cheese I ebber eat!'"

Finances of Rio de Janeiro.

Rio de Janeiro has a municipal debt of almost 50,000,000 milreis, about $12,000,000. The annual deficit is nearly one and a half times the entire income.

PASSENGER ANXIOUS ABOUT A WOMAN

"All aboard," shouted the conductor and a few seconds later the Illinois Central suburban express train slowly pulled away from the station at South Chicago, says the Chicago Chronicle. It was 5:08 p. m. and forty minutes must pass before another train would start for the city.

As the train started away from the station a woman was seen rushing toward the station, frantically waving her handkerchief in the hope of persuading the train crew to "wait a minutes," but of course the train crew did not see her and if they did they paid no heed to her entreaty. However, there was one passenger on the train who did see the woman coming and he had been watching her approach for several minutes before the train started.

This passenger was intoxicated and that he was tender-hearted and wanted to be considerate was shown only too plainly by the manner in which he rushed at the conductor when that official boarded the rear car.

"Shay, you big—hic—bloak, don't—hic—you—shee s-shat lady—hic—whosh tryin' to—hic—whosh tryin' to—hic—get shis train?"

The conductor turned and, after gazing at the woman for a few minutes, answered:

"Yes, old man, I see the lady and of

THE BRAKEMAN INTERFERED.

course I know she wants to go to Chicago on this train and of course we must not disappoint her. I'll go back after her."

The drunken man thanked the conductor and in loud tones told him that he did not think it possible for a railroad conductor to be so kind. He then seated himself in a corner of the coach after the conductor had assured him that he would certainly go back after the lady.

The intoxicated passenger was soon asleep, but when the conductor called the next station he was awakened and he immediately demanded to know why the conductor had not returned for the lady.

"Just keep quiet for a short time and I'll go back after her," said the conductor. "Don't agitate yourself over the matter."

The next station was soon passed, then the next and the next and the drunk became very angry. Once more he demanded that the train return immediately to South Chicago and insisted that the conductor fulfill his promise.

"Now, just keep your shirt on, old man," said the conductor in a very condescending manner. Then, looking at his watch, he continued:

"Don't be so anxious. We're going back after the lady. We will be back there in just exactly thirty-one minutes. Twenty-second street!" The last in a loud tone to let the passengers know that the station had been reached.

The drunken passenger was furious and the car load of passengers joined in a hearty laugh at his expense, while the brakeman interfered to prevent the conductor being thrown from the train.

SENATOR KEARNS ROSE FROM OBSCURITY

Thomas Kearns, who has just been elected United States senator by the Republicans, is worth $3,000,000. Ten years ago he was working in the Ontario mine at Park City for $3 a day. A claim which he worked shortly afterward turned out fabulously rich and is now known as the Silver King mine.

THOMAS KEARNS, WORKED IN A GOLD MINE TEN YEARS AGO.

Among the other United States senators who, rich to-day, started in life as poor as Mr. Kearns, are these:

Clark, of Montana, whose income alone amounts to millions, was a miner in the '60's.

Perkins, of California, shipped before the mast in 1855.

Heitfeld, of Idaho, was a hard-working stone mason twenty-five years ago.

Wellington, of Maryland, was a clerk in a country store at the age of 12.

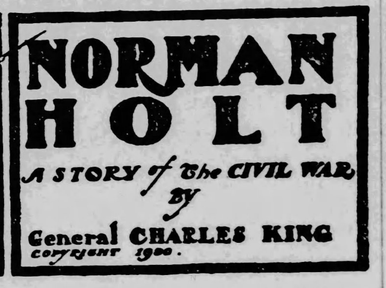
Jones, of Nevada, in '40, when 19 years of age, was a miner in California.—Chicago Chronicle.

Copy Readers. Please Laugh.

The inclemency of the Weather was looking tattered and worn.

A Few Well-Chosen Remarks was commiserating with him.

"I wouldn't mind working so hard," said the former. "If I could only collect all that is said to be owing to me."—Newark Advertiser.



CHAPTER XXVI.

It was then long after noon. Hooker was far out up the valley, heading for Rossville Gap, but halted at the swollen creek. Sherman was still far over toward the Tennessee, his fighting divisions held by the splendid stand of the men in gray. Grant, impassive, yet displeased, had thought to see that stern resistance ended by Hooker's dash at the southern left and rear. But, never heeding what was doing elsewhere Hardee still savagely opposed, and Sherman stormed in vain. The day was going by without decisive result. It was now the turn of the men "so demoralized by Chickamauga that they wouldn't come out of their trenches." Swift flew the aides to the division commanders. Swift went the word along the chafing, curbing ranks, and men took a hitch in the waist belts, a shift at the rolled blankets, and a glance right and left as they sprang into line. Six guns from the Knob—quick throbbing like a frigate's salute—would be the signal for the advance, and at the bang of the very first, just at 3:30, you could hear the clenching of teeth in Sheridan's lines, and the low muttered "Now, by God, let's show 'em!" Quick as followed the five they couldn't come quick enough. Even before the fourth report, some bugler sounded "Skirmishers, forward," and the doubled rank sprang to its feet and started. Second in the line from the right, Sheridan's eager division got wind of the signal, their little chief burning with impatience and hitching forward in saddle as was his wont when mad to push out in the lead. All along the battalion fronts, all along the reserves, everywhere from right to left men's lips were moving—not in prayer—only in counting those rhythmic, fretful shots. Then, eyes to the front, touch to the center, guide to the colors, silent, but with a storm of pent-up vim and zeal and soldier wrath straining at every breast, up rose the division and away it swept across the eastward field. On their right, almost aligned, trudged the brigades of Johnson; on their left, their old comrades of Wood's three brigades; farther still the lines of Baird, four fine divisions, envious of the opportunities given these strangers from distant fields, emulous of each other. "Carry the rebel rifle pits at the foot of the range then halt and wait for orders." Such was the word to the men of the Cumberland.

But now, even over the muffled tramp, tramp, one can hear low-muttered, terse, significant phrases. "Carry the pits? Devil doubt you, my lad, but halt and wait, with the Tennessees watching on one side and the Potomacs on the other? Well, we'll see about that when we get there!" "Demoralized by Chattanooga, is it?" "Won't come out of our works, won't we?" "Want us to halt in somebody else's works, I think you said?" "We can teach you a trick worth a dozen of that!" It is the growl of the men from the west as the scabbards clack at the striding thighs and the pace irresistibly quickens. "Steady, there! Touch to the center! Dress to the right!" shout left-wing file closers in each battalion. "Dress to the left!" snarl they of the right wing. Something's got into those muddy brogans—something all the shouting and swearing and steadying from far left to fast footing right won't stop or suppress. Away up on the heights are men who mark the onward sweep of the lines—men who, better than Grant or Sherman, perhaps, know the temper of the men of the Cumberland. Bragg fairly rushes his aids with swift summons to right and left to "close in" and support the center, where black-eyed Breckinridge, stern and anxious, watches the coming storm. Cream of the west are the men in those striding lines on the plain below. Buckeye and Hoosier, Badger and Wolverine—men of Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas and Kentucky. Iowa alone had no regiment there. Her hard-fighting sons are massed under Sherman in the lines of the old Tennessee. Well may the gloom deepen in the eyes of the great Kentuckian, holding Bragg's imperiled center on the ridge, for in the foremost lines of Wood and Sheridan, in five eager battalions, the flag of his own state waves side by side with that of the Union. It is indeed brother against brother that day!

Seven leagued boots are these worn brogans in the Cumberland's array. The stride has lengthened, quickened, and at the roar of the rebel guns on the heights and the shriek of the coming shell, first one man, then another—first one battalion, then another—the march becomes a dog trot; sunk time changes to the double, and then, as the breastworks blaze with sudden fire and the Enfield lead comes hissing through the lines, up goes a mighty shout that drowns every order, even sound of bugle, and in furious, tumultuous charge, cheering as they dart and leap and run, straight at the works at the foot of the slope go the men of the blue brigades. Over the parapet rails they pour, leaping the shallow trenches, blazing at the backs of the scurrying foe, seizing the laggards; raging and scowling at their own officers, who, riding furiously up and down their front check the wild pursuit, drive back the leaders and struggle hard and loyally to carry out the order as given. "Halt at the trenches till further orders."

But the blood of the two corps—4th and 14th—is boiling within them. Halt is a hard word when so much can be won. In Sheridan's center are two battalions that fairly raced for the prize and leaped side by side into the trenches. Enyart's and Pride's—Kentucky and Ohio—and it has taken all their leaders could do to check their way. Bob, dismounted by a fragment of shell that tore the tendons from his charger's leg, strides up and down his panting line, speaking soothingly to his long-legged kinsfolk, while his tall adjutant faces the colors at the centre and forbids the sergeants to budge. It is Norman Holt's first charge with his own regiment, and his heart is high as the ridge before him—its crest only 500 yards away.

Just to their left, on the flank of a comrade brigade, a battalion of Badgers has been brought to unwilling halt, their adjutant, too, in front of the colors, their field officers, like many another along the line, leaping from saddle, for now that their own are out of the way, the southern riflemen all along the crest blaze down at the defenseless foe, and, with trail plates kicking high in air, "light 12s" and six-pounders in rude redoubts drive a plunging fire of case and canister, tearing down the hillside. Thick and fast the iron hail beats on the unsheltered hosts—four splendid divisions, full panoplied, eager and raging for close combat, held back in the moment of triumph. Man after man in the ranks wonders at the order, deems it a blunder. The very bayonet seems to have its brain to realize the utter cruelty of that halt. If ordered to charge at all it should have been to charge home. Then, pell-mell, with the pursued, they could have rushed up the slope, unscathed by southern lead, for the guns dared not shoot, for fear of mowing down their own. Now they must face the muzzles of a sheltered line if permitted to advance at all. Sheridan and his staff, dismounted, are back of a little but that gives scant cover from the storm, and Sheridan is shaking his fist. Here, there and everywhere along the brigades men roll over in the grasp of death. The halt is simply murderous, the sacrifice too much to ask of mortal man, and again the wild murmur and mutter goes maddening along the line. By heaven! must the Army of the Cumberland forever be placed in the wrong? Must its lot be ever to suffer and never to do? Enyart is raging in rear of his men. Pride is damning the Emmets—who won't lie still. Gaffney is waddling up and down in front of his wing, cursing the fates in his choicest vernacular, and Norman Holt is kneeling by the side of his stricken colorbearer, for an Enfield has bored the tall sergeant's lungs, and the silken folds are deluged with blood before their rescuer can bear them aloft. There is something electric in the sight of their sudden lifting. Men are so eager for a signal—for an excuse of any kind that as the flag swings forward so surges the line. Backward they will not go—anywhere better than that—for there on Orchard Knob stands the stern commander who declared them demoralized. Forty yards forward there is partial shelter under the steep, and so, as Norman rises, up rises the rank, and all of a sudden from a dozen points along the captured works in squads, then in companies, men begin to forge ahead, some merely for shelter, but more full bent for attack, and before the generals can begin to realize what is coming, "Thinking Bayonets" has taken command for the time, and in spite of all orders the Cumberland has sprung to the charge. For a moment hoarse shoutings are heard, "Halt! Halt!" "Go back, there! Lie down, there!" but only for a moment. Buckeye and Badger have started a race. Kentucky cuts loose from the trench where its stricken are lying—God and the surgeons must care for them now. One backward glance Enyart gives towards the commanders. Harker is springing into saddle. Sheridan, so far from storming out orders to stop it, is certainly swinging his hat, and facing front once more, Colonel Bob sees his adjutant long strides ahead of the nearmost, breasting the slope, high waving the flag and loudly shouting. "Come on!" And then away to the right, away to the left, whole battalions scramble up from the pits and spring for the heights, Sheridan's center the guide of the line. Out to the front leap the colors. Up into saddles swing field and staff. Haste ye, cavaliers! for nimble feet are far in the lead sounding their own ratanlan. This is no general's planning. This is no star-led assault. It's the charge of the ranks! It's the leap of the line! Up from the lowlands sweep the battalions, cheering like mad. Officers, swinging their caps on the points of their swords, rush out or ride out in front of their men, who heed not—who need not. This is their own battle. The bayonets flash over the third line of works, midway up the rise, and now all the long hillside is streaked with blue, waving, sagging, yet ever moving onward and upward, and the grim commander of the united armies stares speechless at them from the rocky, wooded knoll far to the rear, and at last demands of Thomas: "Who ordered that charge?" Who ordered it. The brain of the American soldier. The horse sense of thinking bayonets for now they are away up the slope, crashing in among the batteries, straddling long parapets, volleying into the very face of the defenders, shooting down the opposing battle flags, and, never halting, never swerving, and, never looking back, Wood and Sheridan, Baird and Johnson almost aligned, but Sheridan hitting square at the center, driving Bragg, Breckinridge, and a dozen of brilliant staff and general officers from their last covert at the summit of the ridge, waving over captured guns, and then, as they range up at the crest, monarchs of all they survey, Ohio, Wisconsin Illinois and Kentucky are cheering each other, cheering themselves—aye, in their soldier rejoicing, cheering the grimy, crestfallen "Johnnies" in the nearest trenches. And over near Bragg's vacated headquarters, where the generals are fast gathering for mutual congratulation, a tumultuous throng of Buckeyes and Kentuckians surges about a little group, where Colonel Bob, bleeding from a bullet wound he had hardly noticed, is still in saddle, waving those precious colors above his handsome head, while Sheridan once more afoot, is clasping the hand of Kentucky's gallant adjutant, who, faint from exertion and loss of blood, is propped against the flagstaff, while the surgeon binds an ugly gash in his side—a bayonet thrust that well nigh cost Norman Holt his life—but that could not stop him, as, foremost of all, he burst through the wavering line of defenders and, slashing the halliards with his keen sword, brought fluttering to earth the flag of the South—Chickamauga was avenged!

CHAPTER XXVII.

Then followed glorious days in the field and solemn hours in the hospitals about Chattanooga. Great had been the union victory at Mission Ridge, but that enforced halt at the foot of the slope had cost the Cumberlands dear. For two days, and with four divisions, the Tennessees had battered long about Tunnel hill, losing some 1,500 men and gaining little or nothing, while Sheridan and Wood, with the men "demoralized by Chickamauga," in their two divisions alone, and in a single hour had lost in killed and wounded—not a man missing—800 more than Sherman's whole array of casualties, and, in spite of such heavy loss had refused to be checked, had stormed Bragg's center, captured 40 cannon, 6,000 stands of arms and 5,000 prisoners; split up the whole corps and driven it every which way. However, it was Sherman with his famous marchers, who was sent in pursuit, while the Cumberlands were divided up, some going northeast after Longstreet, some southwest after Bragg, some into hospital, and among these Bob Enyart again, with the brevet of brigadier general for brilliant service and a bullet in the leg. With him, moreover, for a brief fortnight, at least, was his gallant young adjutant, with that long gash in his side and a short paragraph in Sheridan's report that would have made him a major before he was a month older—but for another governor.

And during that month, spite of all that could be done by the skill of surgeons and the devoted nursing of mother and sister, Theodore's feeble life flickered away. He seemed conscious to the last, contrite, "humble as a little child." Death was, perhaps, a merciful solution of a vexed problem. But what mother could be made to think so? "Unstable as water," swayed by every passing whim or fancy; his tastes and inclinations early vitiated by evil company abroad and unwise management at home, the lad was so far started on the downhill path that it is doubtful if he could have been rescued. But the mother ever fondly cherished the faith that he could and would, had it pleased God to have spared him to her rather than to take him unto Himself—for all that was good and gentle and dependent in the boy came to the front in that final fortnight. He was her blessed baby, her darling once again, and the world and sin were forgotten. Yet there was jealous pain for her even in the contemplation of his ebbing life, for more than ever before the lad seemed now to lean on Norman Holt, to need him, to cling to him at the last. Though weak and in much pain from his wound, Norman was able to be about, and through the influence of Enyart, the efforts of Major Lane and the favor of the commanding general, Theodore had been borne from the field hospital and lodged beneath the roof where lay these wounded officers, and Norman, swiftly mending, could sit by the boy's bedside for hours, to the neglect of his own colonel, and to the end that by the time that first detachment of anxious women—mothers, wives and sisters—reached Chattanooga, the young Kentuckian was practically indispensable to the dying boy. Lane saw it and surrendered to it, and though Norman purposely absented himself the afternoon of the mother's arrival, it could not be for long. Theodore begged for him, begged his parents to help him undo the wrong he had done, begged Daisy to forget the wild accusations he had made in the mad moment of his arrest, and Major Lane went in search of Norman, and found him—his superior officer—notified that hour of his commission as lieutenant colonel of Kentucky cavalry "for daring and dauntless leadership in battle at Stone River and Missionary Ridge." The governor had seen "Shurd'n bet," as Gaffney put it, "and gone him wan betther."

Then, too, it transpired presently that while Theodore wanted Norman even after the coming of the women folk, Enyart didn't want him at all. The need for nurses afar back along the Ohio was not what it had been after Perryville and Stone river. It was urgent now on the Tennessee, where many brave lads lay sorely wounded. In the same patchwork train to Tullahoma with the Lanes came Bob's devoted mother. In that same train, of that same party, was Kate Ray. The railway was still a wreck in a dozen places, and the corps of doctors, attendants and nurses crossed the Cumberland range in ambulances and hired vehicles and landed on the Tennessee, laden with medicines and dainties sorely needed by the stricken. The matronly wing of Mrs. Lane gave the requisite conventional shelter to both girls, but it was the girls that supported the wing, for the poor mother had little strength or spirit with which to face the journey or to tend the sick. Mother and daughter had practically changed places, and Daisy through anxiety, grief and sense of responsibility, had matured and broadened beyond her years. Those were days when men and women, too, developed with startling suddenness from callow boy and girlhood. It was the same in her months had been spent in caring for the sick and wounded, and she came armed with the chief surgeon's indorsement to the effect that "in parting with the services of Miss Ray to enable her to take up still more arduous duties at the distant front, he felt it his duty to commend her to the military and medical authorities of the army as a most zealous, capable and efficient nurse," and he begged leave to add "a brave and admirable woman." Now Bob Enyart was selfish enough to want that most zealous, capable and efficient nurse, that brave and admirable woman, all to himself, when he already had his own mother, and speedily began to fret himself into a fever because he could have so little of her. It was hard for Mrs. Enyart. Sometimes I wonder if mothers do not find the pangs of maternity easier to bear than the realization that the darling boy craves another's ministering hand—that the beloved daughter is pining for another's nest—that "mother" is, after all, not indispensable, and that some other is now Queen Parramore.

And it was a solemn scene at Theodore's bedside the evening of their coming. Pale from suffering and an emotion he could not entirely conceal, Norman Holt, leaning on the arm of the man who the year before had so coldly treated him, came into the presence of the mother who had turned him from her door. Daisy was not there.

"It is Colonel Holt now," faltered Lane, with an attempt at a smile.

"Colonel Holt?" feebly cried Theodore. "That's good—that's grand!"

"It is Norman in spite of all," answered the sorrowing woman, looking wistfully, pleadingly into the pallid, clear-cut, manly face, as she half timidly held forth both hands. Good God! what humility of suffering there is for the mother who turns from the wreck of her own hopes, from the death of all that was planned and prayed for in her first born, and gazes upon the full fruition of effort and energy in the person of another—her boy's own friend and comrade. On the one hand lay her Ishmael, a useless life, a ruined career; on the other stood he who had so faithfully striven to befriend her weakling, he whom they had so despitefully treated, now a tried leader of men, tempered by adversity, tested through fire and flood, crowned with the honor and acclamation of his soldier comrades, high in rank and command despite his youth, yet not so high that, in pity and sympathy and forgiveness, he had stifled the sense of his own suffering that day by day he might succor their dying boy. With her face bowed upon his hands, she was silently weeping when the door from an adjoining room opened, and Daisy came slowly in.

Not since the week of Theodore's arrest had he set eyes on her. That was only a year agone, yet all the girlish look had fled from her face, leaving it pathetic, sorrowful, yet inexpressibly sweet. It was the face of a woman chastened by anxiety and suffering, one in whom gentleness, tenderness and devotion had triumphed over thought of self and made a ministering angel to the ageing and distressed. The mother had known that death would doubtless be the sentence of her son should he fall into the hands of the union army, and all her thoughts had been of him and his peril. The daughter had had to carry a double load. The knowledge that her father's affairs were going from bad to worse, that the investments tempted by the elder Malloy had been calamitous, and she had Malloy's word for it that now only he stood between that father and financial ruin. Malloy went further still. He had not scrupled to tell the daughter her father's good name was involved, as had been that of his deceased partner, McIntyre. All this for months the girl had had to bear, in the determination that her mother should not know it. All this had Malloy whispering into her ears in furtherance of the suit of his hopeful son. No wonder, as Kate Ray wrote, "Daisy looked as though she were going into a decline."

And then for long months she had known how hideously unjust was Theodore's accusation against the lover toward whom her young heart had leaned from the first—the lover whom she had spurned at her brother's and mother's demand—the lover whom they had all wronged, and, according to Malloy whom the father had actually robbed, for trust money, too, said he, was involved in the father's speculations. What reward had Norman received at their hands for his devotion to her brother and to her?

It was but a few weeks after Theodore's arrest that she learned the falsity of his accusations. Kate Ray had seen to that—but meantime there was Norman's brief, cold reply to her letter, the check returned and her slight repaid in full. "I shall never again attempt to see you. After your letter I doubt if I shall ever care to." That was the last word between them, yet it would not have been the last, for she had nerved herself to write and tell him she knew the truth. Though she could not forgive or forget, she would have wished him to know she deplored their bitter injustice to you. No right-minded girl could have brought herself to such a sacrifice of maidenly pride, to such a pitch of self-abnegation—the possibility of being misunderstood—the shameful possibility that he might think her begging for the return of his love and trust. No—that she assured herself was gone forever—insulted and outraged as it had been. It was the sense in her now prompting her at any cost to acknowledge her fault. It would have been easier to say, "I have sinned against you" to any other soul on earth. But she had at last, after many attempts written her confession, and then came the dread tidings of his desperate wound and capture. The story of his heroism came later—Kate Ray again. But that was nothing new. What could he ever be but brave, heroic, superb? A true knight, her soldier, her hero, her lover, aye, her dearly loved one, though he should never know it, though he should never care to know—though he would probably come back a general in the by and by and marry "Kate-Sister" or pretty Lou Ward (who was smitten with one of Morgan's dashing raiders), or Lorna Walton (who wore the confederate colors beneath her expansive bodice and could not see what so many men saw in Kate Ray). As for Daisy, she would devote herself to poor mother. She would nurse and soothe and work for her, and so, in gentle deeds of goodness, the child had lived through her years of penance, refusing to yield to the pleas of the Malloys, and the bud had become the blossom, sweet, sorrowing, uncomplaining, but far more loveable and womanly.

Concluded Next Week.

A Lesson in Comparative Geography.

It Explains Some Climatic Mysteries.

Here is a map which shows the size and position in latitude of southwest Europe, as compared with the eastern states. Europe is so placed in longitude that any point in it is six hours fast of the same point regarded as being in the states or Canada. When, for instance, it is 3 p. m. at Paris, it is 9 a. m. at the corresponding point on the north shore of Lake Superior, or anywhere along the meridian of that point.

Owing to their comparatively cold winters, we are apt to look upon the northeastern states as occupying a higher latitude than they do, but a glance at the map shows them to be no further north than the balmy region of the Mediterranean.—New York Herald.

Sindbad the Voter.

When Sindbad the Sailor met the Old Man of the Sea he kindly offered to take the latter across a stream on his shoulders, and the offer was accepted; but when he reached the further bank and bent himself to let his burden alight, he says: "Instead of doing so, the old man threw his legs nimbly about my neck, and sitting astride my shoulders, held my throat so tightly that I fainted away." And from that time poor Sindbad had to carry the old man wherever he went, until, by stratagem, he rid himself of his burden. If you do not recall it, overhaul your Arabian Nights, and refresh your memory.

The American voter to-day is the modern Sindbad. The political Boss is to him what the Old Man of the Sea was to the sailor. The voter carries the Boss, and so far has not found a way to rid himself of the load. The Boss packs caucuses, manipulates primaries, controls the choice of delegates and thus makes conventions the creatures of his will.

There has been much denunciation of the Boss and his methods, yet no effective way of escaping his political thralldom was found. Now a ray of hope appears. Yankee sagacity has evolved a plan which has been embodied in the Minnesota primary election law and the bills now before the legislatures of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. It is too much to hope that Pennsylvania will adopt it; but in Wisconsin, Governor La Follette, who is an ardent advocate of this measure, says: "As the principles of the bill were approved by the Republican party of the state in its platform, and as there are but 21 Democrats in both branches of the legislature of 132 members, the passage of the bill (subject of course, to amendment) is assured." The people can only hope the governor is correct in his prediction.

The fundamental principle on which both bills rest is the prohibition of any nomination for any office (with a few minor exceptions) by a party convention. The caucuses and the convention are abolished, and all nominations are made by the people, at primary elections, conducted under the Australian system, and under the same safeguards, precautions and penalties as a regular election.

To give the reader an intelligent idea of the scope of the proposed reform, there is herewith given the first three sections of the bill introduced by Senator Flinn, in the Pennsylvania legislature:

Section 1. It shall hereafter be unlawful to be nominated, or to nominate or put or place in nomination, any candidate for any office in this state, to be filled by the votes of the people, including congressman and congressman-at-large, by, at or in any convention, or any assemblage of delegates or representatives, or in any other way, method or manner than is hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. There shall hereafter be held annually two primary elections and no more; one upon the second Tuesday of January and one upon the second Tuesday of June, of each and every year hereafter, and at such primary elections all persons seeking nominations for any of said offices shall be voted for by the people directly, and selected and chosen in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. All such primary elections shall be held at the regular polling places, and by the regularly and duly elected election boards.

Here we have an organic reform. It is, that it is made unlawful to nominate in any other way than by a primary election. The Pennsylvania bill makes an exception of candidates for Presidential electors. It provides that they shall be nominated by the state central committees of the different parties. This is a mere detail, however. The electors, at present, are merely ministerial officers, who simply cast their ballots for the national nominee of the party to which they belong. The Boss obtains no concession from this provision. But it would be just as easy to provide that the electors shall be chosen by the party at the same time as the candidates for congress, which are always chosen in a Presidential year.

The Wisconsin bill is more complete than the Pennsylvania one, in that it provides for the choosing of the delegates to the national nominating conventions in the same manner. There is no chance to set up a state delegation in the interests of any Presidential candidate. Quite the contrary. The members of any party can vote for the delegate candidates who are committed to the Presidential aspirant whom they prefer, even though there be any number of these latter.

The Pennsylvania measure provides that all political parties having polled 5 per cent or more of the total number of vtoes at the last preceding election shall place their candidates in nomination, as set forth in the primary election bill itself, "and in no other way." And the next section prohibits any person from being a candidate for any elective office, except those whose names are placed upon the ballots at the primary election, and who are chosen thereby, "except candidates running upon nomination papers." This gives their innings to newly-organized parties and independent candidates, and the provisions for placing such names on the ballots at a regular election are part of the existing general election law of the state.

But how are names to be gotten on the ticket for these primary elections?

This is also a detail. There may be many different ways of doing this. The Pennsylvania bill provides that any person possessing the legal qualifications for the office may be a candidate for his party nomination by filing a petition, at least 30 days before the primary election, "verified by an affidavit, setting forth that such person is a candidate for nomination to the office therein specified, that his candidacy is bona fide, and naming the political party with which such person affiliates and upon whose ticket he is to be such candidate, which petition shall be signed in writing and with ink by at least 2 per cent of the total vote cast by the political party with which he thus affiliates at the last state election within the district for which such person is to be a candidate."

The ballots, at the primary election, have blank lines provided upon which the voter may write the name of any other person he may prefer to be the candidate for any office, if he is not satisfied with those whose names appear there.

It will be noted that petitions for names to be placed upon the ballot must be filed at least 30 days before the primary election. These certificates are filed with the secretary of state, who notifies the county commissioners of the county or counties participating in the election of a man to fill that particular office, and they in turn notify the sheriff, who issues his proclamation in due form to the voters. The notifications to county commissioners and to the sheriffs must be made at least 14 days before the primary election. There can be no springing of eleventh-hour candidates; none of the old-time dodges to mislead the people. And when a man is nominated by a primary election, the law will not allow him to withdraw "without good and sufficient reason;" and if he withdraws because of threats, bribery, fraud, corruption or promise of reward, severe penalties are meted out to him upon conviction.

The power of the boss to manipulate the primary elections is largely curtailed by a number of prohibitions. These include: It is unlawful to promise office, give money or any valuable consideration, or offer influence or support, to any person for the purpose of influencing the votes of himself or of his friends, to pay all or any part of the expenses of a voter, or for his time in attending a primary election—except that an employer may allow his men time to vote during working hours; or to contribute money to be used for any of the above purposes.

It is unlawful to threaten or otherwise attempt to intimidate voters, or to interfere with any election officer; to dismiss or discharge a person because of his vote or failure to vote, or to excite or use any violence toward him; or to conceal, carry away, suppress or destroy the official ballots of any party.

It is unlawful to pay a candidate's expenses, directly or indirectly, or pay anything in his interest, or for his withdrawal; or to give or promise any reward or employment to procure the withdrawal of a candidate.

It is unlawful to disclose how any person voted, or allow any one to inspect a ballot; and for a printer employed to print the official ballots to allow any of them to pass into the possession of any other person than the county commissioners. These are the principal prohibitions.

The boss in politics must go. Either that, or the republic must fall. There is no intermediate status. The Minnesota law, the Wisconsin and the Pennsylvania bills are steps in the right direction. They cut off the boss from the naming of his creatures as candidate. Sindbad the Voter will have the means of getting rid of the Boss—the political Old Man of the Sea!

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have reached The Blade from the publishers named:

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Private Life of Edward VII, by a "member of the royal household," is a biography of the present King of England from his birth in 1841 to the present year. There are several portraits and other illustrations.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

Abraham Lincoln: His Book, consists of extracts which Lincoln, in 1858, cut from his published speeches, and pasted into a small memorandum book, making explanatory notes whereever needed. It is a valuable literary curiosity.

Love is a book of five short stories reprinted from McClure's Magazine, and all tales of love. It is beautifully and uniquely bound.

From the Frederick A. Stokes Company, 27 West 23d st., New York:

In the Name of a Woman is a novel by Arthur W. Marchmont. Its hero is an Englishman who went to Bulgaria to check Russian intrigue, and the story is intensely interesting.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

Eastover Court House is the first of twelve American novels to be issued monthly by the above house. This first one is by Henry Burnham Boone and Kenneth Brown. It is a tale of Virginia of the present day, and is strong and vigorous.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Philippine Islands, by Professor Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippine commission, is not a discussion of the "present situation," but is a description, and, in a measure, a history of the islands from the date of their discovery in 1620 by Magellan. It is extremely interesting, and has many illustrations.

Indiana, Mother of Statesmen.

Indiana is getting to be as famous as Ohio for being the birthplace of statesmen, says the Washington Post. Moses E. Clapp, the new Minnesota Senator, comes from Indiana, and so does Thomas M. Patterson, who succeeds Senator Wolcott, of Colorado. Other things come from Indiana, as witness a dialogue in the Senate yesterday.

"I was at El Paso some years ago," said Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, "and as I stepped from the car and upon the platform I saw a steel-chilled plow of the most modern and approved pattern."

"That was from Indiana," at once remarked Senator Beveridge.

"Perhaps it was from Indiana," assented Mr. Spooner. "Some good things come from Indiana."

"Included in the Senator from Wisconsin," said Mr. Beveridge.

"Thanks," replied Senator Spooner, with a profound bow.

Hairpins and Confirmation.

A London paper announces that the Bishop of Liverpool has requested girls who are candidates for confirmation not to wear hairpins, as they prick his hands in the act of laying them on. When Dr. Creighton, the late Bishop of London, was asked some time ago how he solved a similar problem, he replied:

"I confirm all the boys personally, and transfer those young porcupines to my suffragan, who is an old 'varsity oarsman, with the cast-iron hands of a blacksmith."—Youth's Companion.

Lord Roberts as a Freeman.

Previous to the present campaign in South Africa, from which he so recently returned, he had received the freedom of 12 cities and boroughs, and since his return a great number of important cities and boroughs in the United Kingdom have resolved to confer upon Earl Roberts the honor of being a freeman. Consequently he either is or shortly will be a freeman of more important cities or boroughs in Great Britain than any living subject of the king.—Tit-Bits.

HUMORS

AND

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Some humors are inherited; others are acquired, commonly through derangements of the digestive organs.

Whether inherited or acquired, they are radically and permanently removed by one and the same medicine, and that is

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA—it cleanses the blood, perfects digestion, cures dyspepsia, stops all eruptions, clears the complexion, builds up the whole system.

For various reasons humors are most quickly removed in the spring.

Begin taking Hood's at once.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla occasionally for several years and found it very beneficial as a tonic, invigorating, recuperating and strengthening the system and quieting the nerves. It purifies the blood and thus removes the cause of most ailments."—Maj. Wm. M. Reynolds, Athens, W. Va.

Accept no substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AFFLICTED MAN IN THE WRONG SHOP

With his hair unkempt and a wild look in his eye a man rushed into the seventh floor barber shop of one of the downtown office buildings and sat upright in one of the cushioned chairs. The tonsorial artist adjusted the towel and hair cloth, and was preparing to lay hold of a pair of shears when the stranger shouted his instructions at the top of his voice.

"I have had this plagued thing for several days and I have made up my mind to have it over with now and forever. A man is a blankety blank fool to carry it around without having it attended to."

"PULL IT OUT, YOU IDIOT, AND DO IT QUICK."

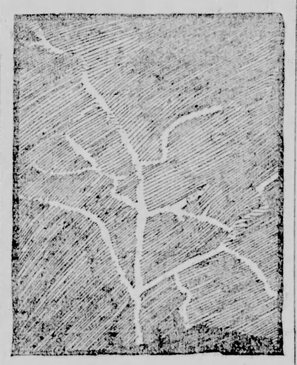
"It is a trifle shaggy around the edges," remarked the barber. "Will I cut it short or simply trim it?"

"Cut nothing, trim nothing," shouted the man in the chair. "Pull it out, you idiot, and do it quick. What do you suppose I am here for?"

It required the proprietor and three barbers to convince the man that he was in a tonsorial parlor and not a dentist's office. He then admitted that the drinks he had taken to relieve the pain, had caused him to lose his bearings.—Chicago Chronicle.

JERSEY LIGHTNING CAUGHT BY CAMERA

Photographing of lightning is still an experiment with amateurs. Herman Vogel, of Passaic, N. J., managed to get a remarkably good picture of a recent streak of lightning during a heavy storm. He placed his camera on top of a building and held the cap open. Just by chance the lightning was extremely vivid and its variations are well marked on the plate. The young man had never attempted a feat of this kind before, and the success of the picture is marked. The lightning took a downward course and was of the kind known as "blinding."—New York Herald.



Somewhat Costly.

"Let's kill time," exclaimed the fair young girl, as she gazed out of the window on the softly falling feathery flakes.

"Kill time?" replied her steady company, inquiringly.

"Yes; sleigh it."

He had to do it, though it took all his accumulation of pelf since Christmas.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

It Takes Pluck.

"I tell you it takes a good deal of pluck to succeed in Wall street."

"Yes, and you've got to have a good many to pluck."—Philadelphia Record.

In Danger.

Every one is in danger who neglects the warnings of declining health. The warnings are not as startling as the sudden shriek of a locomotive, but they are just as ominous. When the body begins to lose in flesh, when the cheek is hollow and the skin sallow it is Nature's warning that the body is failing of proper nourishment. It is a condition of "weak" stomach, and "weak" stomach soon involves other organs. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and cures through the stomach diseases seemingly remote, but which have their origin in the disease of the stomach and its allied organs.

There is no alcohol in the "Discovery" and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.

"Before I commenced to use your medicine I was in a bad condition (for eight years), and four doctors treated me," writes Mrs. Bettie Askew, of Garysburg, Northampton Co., N. C. "They, of course, gave me at the time some relief, but it did not last long. I was some days in my bed and some days I dragged about the house. I have used five bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and five of the 'Favorite Prescription' and four vials of the 'Pellets.' Now I feel like a new woman, and I want the world to know it."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages, paper binding, sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*, or 31 stamps for it in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SPIDERS CARRY ALONG AIR IN THEIR JOURNEYS

A certain kind of spider is capable of forming a bubble, taking it down through the water, and discharging it into its nest, so that the eggs, and later on, the young are kept dry, and are supplied with air.

Although the water spider lives on land, where it needs plenty of air to breathe, it is really hatched under the water and spends a great deal of its time there beneath the surface, says the New York Sun. Its body is covered with hair, which holds the air like drops of water, and when the body is charged with these air particles, the spider dives down under the surface, forming a bubble which it holds between the hind legs and carries with it. It is only in this manner that it can furnish air for the interior of its nest, keeping it dry until the eggs are hatched.

First, the mother spider builds her nest. This is placed some distance down in the water, and is a sort of cell spun in the shape of an egg, having an opening on the under side. When this is completed, she rises to the surface, and there charges her body thoroughly with air. Then once more she dives under the surface, the water forming a bubble which gradually swells out from the body. This she skilfully holds between her furry hind legs, firmly, and yet gently, so that it won't break and escape.

Swimming to the nest, she discharges the bubble in it. This, of course, crowds out a portion of the water, leaving the top filled with air. As the nest is large, requiring a great deal of air, the spider makes another and yet another trip, until the whole interior is free from moisture. By this simple process she keeps the eggs dry, and furnishes air for the young until they are large enough to swim out and get it for themselves.

But as much as this spider lives under water, it is always dry. No matter, how long it may have been swimming around under the surface, the moment it comes to the top, there is no trace of moisture in it. The reason of this is that the air particles that cling to its hair keep off the water and prevent it from soaking through the skin. Another strange thing about it is that it can swim with great speed in spite of its balloonlike burden.

The best way to watch the water spider is to place one in a vessel filled with water and containing some water plant. There it will quickly spin its web and if fed on flies and bugs, lead its aquatic existence.

The eggs of this spider are laid in a cocoon, shaped something like the top of a round dish. It generally contains a hundred or more eggs.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

AN ENIGMATICAL AND MYSTERIOUS EPITAPH

In the old Dutch village of New Paltz, Ulster county, New York, a few miles from Lake Mohonk, there is an old Huguenot graveyard with many old gravestones still standing. Upon one tombstone is a curious inscription. Many people, among them historians, ministers and judges, have studied this gravestone and, as yet, have failed to decipher the inscription. It is an enigma.

PAID THE KING'S TOLL.

When George III went to Ireland one of the "pisintry," delighted with his affability to the crowd on landing, said to the toll-keeper as the king passed through:

"Och, now! and his majesty, God bless him, never paid the turnpike! and how's that?"

"Oh, kings never does; we lets 'em go free," was the answer.

"Then, there is the dirty money fer ye," says Pat; "it shall never be said that the king came here and found nobody to pay the turnpike for him."

Moore on his visit to Abbotsford told this story to Sir Walter Scott when they were comparing notes as to the two royal visits.

"Now, Mr. Moore," replied Scott, "there you have just the advantage of us. There was no want of enthusiasm here; the Scotch people would have done anything in the world for his majesty but—pay the turnpike."—Household Words.

SAFE BETTING.

A Durham farmer was traveling to London to consult a lawyer, when the fear struck him that he had left certain important papers behind, says the London Answers. He made a hurried search of his bag.

"If I did leave those papers," he remarked, "I'm a fool!"

The search proceeded, and a moment later he said:

"I believe it'll turn out I'm a fool!"

Just as he was examining the last bundle of papers he exclaimed:

"I believe it'll turn out I'm a fool!"

A man on the other side of the compartment lowered his newspaper for a moment and said, slowly and deliberately:

"Oblige me, sir, by laying a little money that same way for me."

WOMAN'S CURIOSITY FULLY ILLUSTRATED

A South Halsted street housewife stuck her head out of the window in a second-story flat a few mornings ago when she saw a street vender with a wagon full of wares, covered over with canvas, stop before the door and snapped "I don't want any."

"Don't want any what?" asked the grab in the gruffest tone he could command.

"DON'T WANT ANY WHAT?"

"What have you got?" asked the housewife.

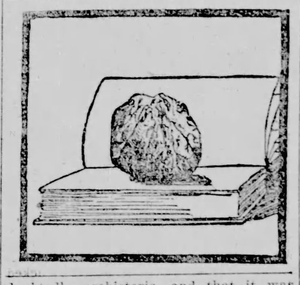
"Oh, you don't want any," replied the peddler. "Gee up," and he started down the street behind his wagon and his shaky old horse.

"Now, I wonder what that man has, anyway," soliloquized the housewife. "He's the most exasperating peddler I ever saw."

She watched him until she saw him drive up to another house, and when he had gone away again she threw a shawl over her head and walked nearly a block to ask a woman whom she had never seen before what the vender wanted to sell. And probably if he had known how much he aroused her curiosity he would have been happier than if he had sold her a peck of onions.—Chicago Chronicle.

LOAF OF BREAD OF THE CLIFF DWELLERS

Here is a picture of one of three loaves of bread which were found in an ancient cave dwelling in the Superstition Mountains of Arizona by Herbert Brown, the naturalist, who is now superintendent of the Territorial prison at Yuma. Professor W. J. McGee, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, says that it is undoubtedly prehistoric, and that it was made in all likelihood at least 500 years ago. It is the only good example of prehistoric bread that has ever been found in this country, showing the method of manufacture, which obviously consisted in gathering the dough in a cloth, twisting the latter at the top to squeeze the superfluous water out of the dough, and then drying the loaf thus formed. Apparently these three loaves were not baked, but merely dried for eating.



How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Mr. Sappeigh—Will you be my valentine?

Miss Gabbeigh—I will—if you can induce pa to pay the postage.—Baltimore American.

It is impossible for any man who uses bad grammar to be a hero to his typewriter.—Chicago Times-Herald.

"That Spanish wedding will scarcely come up to the standard of the Netherlands one."

"And yet a great many people prefer Bourbon to Hollands."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"A few words from the distinguished visitor would be acceptable," suggested one of the Cook county commissioners, desiring to be courteous.

The distinguished visitor shook his head. He had been listening to the remarks of the commissioners for some time, and he knew his limitations.

"I fear I could not make myself understood," he said, apologetically. "My sporting education has been neglected, and I could not use such expressions as 'four-flushing,' 'bluffing' calling his bluff' and 'making a grand-stand play' intelligently."—Chicago Evening Post.

MAKE THE CHANGE

Before Coffee Wrecks You.

"The right man came along one day when he told me that coffee drinking was the cause of my gastritis, nervousness, torpid liver, and trembling hands that interfered with my business, that of mechanical drawing, but coffee was my only habit and I loved it so that I did not see how I could give it up.

"If he had not been so enthusiastic regarding the relief in his case by leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee I could not have mustered up will power enough to abandon my favorite beverage.

"I left off coffee that day at lunch and had a cup of Postum. It was made good and had a rich, dark color, with a delicious flavor that I could not tell from regular coffee. It pleased the eye, smell and palate, so I had it each day at the restaurant for the noonday lunch, and discovered a decided improvement in my condition, but it was not until I left off coffee for breakfast and used Postum in its place that real relief set in. Now I am free from gastritis, headaches and fully appreciate the value of the 'nerve ease.' No more trembling hands and no more nervous prostration. I am well, and feel that I should say to others who are being poisoned by a beverage that they do not suspect, 'coffee,' 'Make the change before the poison works destruction in you.'"

This letter is from a New York mechanical draughtsman. Name can be furnished by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich.

Paint Without Oil.

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package Is Mailed To Every One Who Writes.

The Discoverer of Powdrpaint.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes to the farmer a dry powder, and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone, brick and plaster, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth what the farmer has hertofore had to pay for paint.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, S. North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial of his new discovery, also color card and full information showing how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Raising Clover.

Editor Farmstead: R. A. C. cannot raise clover unless he has a clay subsoil. I use 4 pounds per acre of seed. Sow in early spring and roll after seeding. If sown by the hand, grab by the thumb and two first fingers what will gather easily and throw three paces, or nine feet, and sow back on same. For hay, cut when the heads are one-half brown. If you have no magnifying glass, moisten the index finger in the mouth and insert it in the seed, then look for foul seeds, such as plantain and the like.—J. H. A., Boxelder, Va.

Cows and Pumpkin Seeds.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to the question, 'Will it decrease the cow's milk when fed on pumpkins with the seeds in them?' I want to say that more than once my cows got hold of them containing the seeds and the next day I got more milk than when I fed them and took the seeds out first. The reason for this, I think, was that they ate all the pumpkins they wanted. The few seeds contained in a pumpkin would not make much difference. Put your pumpkins and cows on the same side of the fence, and you and the cows will be all right.—H. B., Ludlow, Ill.

Editor Farmstead: Tell S. B., Linn, Ind., that I feed my cows pumpkins, seeds and all. I cut the pumpkins up fine, put bran, shelled corn with salt, and each cow gives me on an average four gallons of milk a day the year round.—G. W. R., Carthage, Mo.

Editor Farmstead:—I have fed pumpkins to milk-cows, without the seeds in, and with them in, and find no difference whatever. I have experimented for four years and to different breeds of cows, and believe you will find no difference.—C. K., Fillmore, Mo.

Grafting Wax.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to A. M. S., Landers, Ind., about a formula for grafting wax: Take 6 pounds resin, one-half pound bees'-wax, one pint raw linseed oil, melt together thoroughly, then pour into clean, cold water, and when cool enough to handle, oil your hands and take it out and pull the same as you would in making candy. Make it into rolls of convenient size for use in grafting, lay them on a smooth, greasy board and put away in a cool place. They are ready for use any time. Yours, A. A. S., S. W. Oswego, N. Y.

Milch Cows.

Editor Farmstead: Tell L. L. B., Milton, Ore., that my experience with milch cows is to feed them regularly twice a day on shelled corn, bran that is one-fourth shorts, with a handful of salt in every feed. He will get milk the year round. Of course, give the cows plenty of grass.—G. W. R., Carthage, Mo.

Sumatra Tobacco.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to trouble you for a little information. Where can I obtain some Sumatra tobacco seeds and a treatise on tobacco culture? Louisiana, I think, is as well adapted for raising a fine tobacco as is Florida.—G. C. H. H., Roseland, La.

Write a letter to the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask if the Department can furnish Sumatra tobacco seed, and whether it publishes a pamphlet on tobacco culture.

Feeding Calves.

Editor Farmstead:—O. S. A., Geary, Okla., he can put from 100 to 120 pounds on his calves per month by feeding shelled corn, mixed with bran that is one-fourth shorts—and a little salt in every feed.—G. W. R., Carthage, Mo.

Bone Meal for Poultry.

Editor Farmstead: I have a green bone cutter and am feeding my chickens a good deal of bone meal. Is there any danger of feeding them too much of that kind of feed? I mix chop and bone meal about half and half.—H. H., Mexico, Mo.

You are feeding entirely too much. An excess of this food brings on bowel trouble. Feed twice a week, and give one tablespoonful of ground bone to each bird, making two tablespoonfuls each week. That is ample.

INQUIRIES.

Cheese Factory.

Editor Farmstead:—Can you tell me what machinery is necessary for a small cheese factory, the estimated cost, and whether such a business is usually profitable? Is much help required?—C. D. D., Centralia, Wash.

The Blade certainly has many readers who are interested in cheese making, and will be glad to print replies to the above questions.

Kraut by Wholesale.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you please publish an article on the manufacture of sauer kraut—kraut manufactured especially for commerce on a large scale. I know how to make a barrel for family use, but I think different methods are used for manufacturing for the trade.—R. W. B., Cabell, Va.

We shall be glad to give space to a reply to the above. Our experience is that there is a large market for kraut which is not utilized in the cities.

Raising Tomatoes.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you give us, through your valuable paper, some information concerning the raising of tomatoes for market, when to plant the seed, when to re-set, how to cultivate? I live on a farm, and think this would be of interest to many others.—J. A. M., Oak Dale, Ill.

Will some reader who has had experience in raising tomatoes for market write us an article for publication?

Apple Grafting.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like directions for top grafting apple trees, also the best time to cut grafts and when to graft. Please send through the paper.—M. L., Clearfield, Iowa.

What Ailed Them?

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to ask what was the matter with my hens last fall? I had a fine flock of Brown Leghorns and Black Minorcas, mixed. During the hot weather in August and September, they began to be sick. The first thing that I noticed was that they would not eat as much as common, and walked as if weak; would drag their toes, wings droop, had some bowel trouble; droppings a yellowish green. They would drag around two or three weeks, more or less, then die; would be very poor and light. After frosts came, I had no more trouble. What do your readers think was the matter, and what might I have done for them?—B., Maples, N. Y.

Kidney Worm.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader please tell me what is good for, or will cure, a hog with kidney worm?—W. L., Mack's Creek, Mo.

What Ails Him?

Editor Farmstead:—One of my pigs, when he is fed, will take one mouthful, then fall over and lie as if dead for three or four minutes; then get up and in a few minutes go to eating. Will some one please tell the cause and a remedy?—C. E. P., Hornby, N. Y.

Beardless Barley.

Editor Farmstead:—Is beardless barley a practical crop in East Tennessee, and can it be obtained from dealers in seeds, etc.?—J. S. F., Marvin, Tenn.

Answer, Minnesota Farmers!

Editor Farmstead:—Can sweet potatoes for family use, not as a general crop, be successfully raised in Southern Minnesota?

Will some reader who is acquainted with mode of cultivation give brief directions for sprouting and cultivation and best variety for this locality?—L. E. C., Douglas, Minn.

Barren Cherry Tree.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a cherry tree ten years old. Every year it blossoms, but has no fruit. Can any reader tell me anything I can do for it to make it fruit?—S. B. S., Sloansville, N. Y.

Coughing Horse.

Editor Farmstead: Answer to M. S., Christie, Tenn., Feb. 21: This cough is caused by a slight irritation of the air passages. Treatment: Keep the food as free as possible from dust, as it makes the cough worse. Give one drachm of oil of tar twice daily on the roots of the tongue, just before feeding grain.—C. M., Locust, Mich.

Obscure Lameness.

Editor Farmstead: Answer to B. P. F.: This is a case of very obscure lameness. If possible have the horse examined by an expert. If not possible, write again describing the way the horse holds the limb when at rest; also, how much exercise is required before the horse goes over the lameness. The symptoms indicate occult spavin.—C. M., Locust, Mich.

Spelt Culture.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to C. W. C., Hudson, Ind., regarding the growing of spelt: It is sown in the spring at the time of sowing oats. I think it can be grown with good success wherever oats or spring wheat is grown.

My experience is that the ground should be prepared as for sowing wheat and the spelt sown with a drill and from a bushel to a bushel and a half per acre. If sown broadcast it is very difficult to cover the grain by harrowing. The Blade describes the grain better than I can. It yields well and I think the straw is equal, if not better, than oat straw for cattle. As for pasturing, I don't think it would make a very good pasture. G. W. H., Camp Point, Ill.

VAN WERT COUNTY, OHIO.

How Up-to-Date Farmers There Do Their Work.

The following conversation which we take from the Daily Blade, occurred between two young lawyers of Toledo, both from Van Wert county, Ohio. The conditions they describe are common to the better class of farmers in Northwestern Ohio:

"Say, Charley," said Will, as he seated himself in the former's office and helped himself to a cigar out of Charley's box, "I've been down on the farm for a couple of days, and I want to say that although we pride ourselves here in Toledo of being progressive and up-to-date, the farmers down in our county can give us pointers that would make us seem like mossbacks."

"What have you struck now, Will?"

"You know what slow work cornhusking used to be. We would husk away all fall and far into the winter, and then often some of the corn would stand in the fields until spring. Mighty slow, tiresome work, and you know how our fingers would wear out and how busy we used to keep the women making finger-stalls."

"Well, don't they do the same thing now?"

"Not on your life. They have machine corn-huskers, that husk from 200 to 400 bushels a day. Run 'em as they do threshing machines. Some call 'em 'man-eaters,' because they occasionally chew off a hand or an arm, but the average farmer can husk his whole crop of corn in a week, and have it high and dry in the crib.

"That isn't all, either. The machine cuts or shreds the fodder and makes it most excellent feed for stock. Cattle and horses eat it all but the hard ends, and, you see, mighty little goes to waste. The farmers feed this shredded fodder and sell their hay, and they're making money out of it, too.

"Some of them bale the shredded fodder as they do hay, and sell it for five dollars a ton, and as the fodder will run two tons to the acre, if you have ten acres of fodder alone, and they can get that price right at their barns.

"Some of these farmers are mighty foxy. One of our neighbors has rigged up a fodder shredder and a feed cutter by his barn, and he doesn't use horse power to run them, either; he hitches 'em on to a big windmill, and when a good, stiff wind blows, he lets it shred his fodder and cut his feed for his stock. He is now experimenting with a buzz-saw and expects to have that windmill saw his wood."

"Farm work is not as hard now as when we were born," said Charley.

"Should say not. Now the farmers ride while planting and plowing corn; ride while mowing grass; ride while harvesting wheat; have a hay-loader, which they hitch to the back of the wagon, and which loads the hay, and the hay fork unloads it; ride while they cut corn and tie it into bundles. In fact, they do almost everything by machinery and have plenty of time to see their boys, horses, cattle and sheep grow into money. They have their mail delivered daily; many of them have telephones in their houses, and, all in all, they are living right at home."

And then Will and Charley wondered if they did not make chumps of themselves when they left the farm.

STARK TREES STARK BROS. Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N.Y.; Etc. PAY CASH Weekly

Ladies Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. J. K. Mee, Bloomington, Ill.

DEAFNESS CURED OR NO PAY. C. H. ROWAY, Syracuse, N.Y.

CANCER CURED WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for free testimonial book. Sent free. Address DR. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1248 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity.

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The recipe is free for the asking, and the wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

PATENTS E. G. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Terms reasonable. Best of references. Advice and Hand Book FREE. 35 years experience.

AGENTS WANTED.

$3 a Day Sure Introducing the work and back to you free. You work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write us to-day. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 215, Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION SOLDIERS or their widows who made homestead entries prior to June 22, 1874, even if relinquished, can get their additional homestead right in S. E. Missouri, Kansas City, Mo.

$79.25 Don't Pay a Cent of profit to anyone when you can buy from first hands, direct from the factory, with equal safety, satisfaction and guarantee for less money. Our 1901 Catalogue is free for the asking. Send for it before you buy. Vehicles are the most complete line ever shown by any factory. Send for catalogue No. 1. Top Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Etc. Prices are the lowest ever known for reliable goods. Repaired guarantee. $129.25 Top Buggy, Full Leather Quarter Top, Full Rubber Roll Leather Dashboard Body, a Beauty, Full Leather Trimmed, Full Rubber Cushions, Full Length Black Storm Apron, with stand complete. This doll is an exact reproduction of the famous Parisian Model French Doll, and will live in a child's memory long after childhood days have passed away. Mention this paper. NATIONAL MEDICINE CO., Doll Dept. 257 to 263 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SASH BUYERS' UNION, Inc., 158 W. Van Buren St., B-56, Chicago, Ill.

SOLDIERS' Additional Homesteads.

Every Union Soldier who served 90 days in war of 1861-5 and entered or made application to enter, in person or by agent, prior to June 22, 1874, a homestead of less than 160 acres, is entitled to an additional entry of enough more to make 160 acres in all. The claim to additional entry is good although the original entry was cancelled. Those additional rights are salable and we will pay cash for them. Heirs entitled. Address

L. C. HUBBELL, Springfield, Mo.

Free Trial DEATH TO HAIR Root and Branch New Discovery by the Hiscox Bell.

A Trial Treatment Free to Any one Afflicted With Hair on Face, Neck or Arms.

We have at last made the discovery which has baffled the skill of the world for ages, that is absolutely destroying superfluous hair, root and branch, entirely and permanently, whether it be a mole, wart or growth on any part of the person, so that not the slightest impairing in any way the finest or most sensitive skin.

The Hiscox Bell have thoroughly tested its efficacy in each case that has come to our notice of

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Queen Wilhelmina.

"Who are Queen Wilhelmina's parents? And is she any blood relation to Queen Victoria?"—B., Maples, N. Y.

Queen Wilhelmina is the only child of the late King Willem III, King of the Netherlands, who was born February 19, 1817, and died a few years ago. Her mother was Queen Emma, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. The marriage of King Willem and Queen Emma took place January 7, 1879, and Wilhelmina was born Aug. 31, 1880, when the king was in his 64th year. As you see from the above, Wilhelmina is not related to Queen Victoria. Wilhelmina's mother is still living.

Our Immigrants.

"Will you please tell in my favorite paper if it benefits the United States to have so many foreigners coming into it? It seems to me a great many are useless to our country. If they are, why can't the immigration of that class be stopped?"—L. M. L., Weissport, Pa.

The immigration laws exclude only the insane, the criminals, and those who are liable to become a public charge. While there are many foreigners who make good citizens, and are therefore equal to our own people, there are undoubtedly many who are undesirable. The whole matter is in the hands of Congress. But restrictive action is not to be expected, because were a bill to be introduced, the cry would go up that it made war on foreign-born citizens, and the latter would probably defeat for re-election any man who supported such a bill, irrespective of politics. Do you see the point?

That Poem.

Will some reader of The Blade send to the editor of the Question Bureau a complete copy of the poem, beginning:

"Tell me, ye winged winds
That round my pathway roll,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more
Some and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where free from toil and care,
The weary soul may rest?
The wild winds dwindled to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity as they answered,
No!"

Also the name of the author, if possible?

'Black Rod."

"What is meant by the Black Rod, used in the telegraphic accounts of King Edward's opening of Parliament?"—A. W., Toledo, O.

The full title is "Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod," and the duties are something like those of the sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate. The title is derived from the wand of office, which is black, surmounted by a gold lion. "Black Rod" is the chief usher to the sovereign and to the order of the Garter. He is also charged with maintaining order in the House of Lords. He calls the House of Commons to the Peers, whenever royal assent is given to bills or when royal speeches are to be read. If the sovereign is to be personally present, he "commands" the Commons to attend; but in all other cases he only "requests" their presence. He has charge of the entire patronage of the House of Lords—messengers, doorkeepers, etc.—and is paid a yearly salary of £1,000. The present "Black Rod" is Gen. Sir Michael A. S. Biddulph, G. C. B., who served with distinction in the Crimean and Afghan wars.

Panama Canal.

"Will you kindly give a history of the interoceanic canal of Panama?"—A. O. E., Belmond, Iowa.

The company to build the canal was organized by the eminent French engineer, M. de Lesseps, the builder of the Suez canal. He went to Panama in 1879, examined the route and returned to Europe to get up the company. The canal was to be 46 miles long, with locks. The engineers began to survey the route early in 1881. Work began late that year, and in 1883 there were 7,000 workmen employed. By 1888 the company had expended 1,400,000,000 francs ($280,000,000), and the work was not half completed. To raise more money the French government authorized a lottery, but subscriptions were very disappointing. The company became bankrupt in December, 1892. An inquiry commission was appointed, which reported, in May, 1900, that 900,000,000 francs would be required to complete the work ($180,000,000). In September, 1891, the scheme collapsed, a legal inquiry was demanded, and astounding frauds were discovered. The machinery went to ruin. Within the past two years there have been attempts to begin work, largely to prevent us from building the Nicaragua canal, and to induce us to buy the Panama one.

The Virginius.

"Please give an account of the Virginius affair."—P. N., Diller, Neb.

In 1873 an insurrection was going on in Cuba. The Virginius was a steamer supposed to be carrying men and supplies to the insurgents, though sailing under the American flag. She was captured by a Spanish vessel on October 31, 1873, on the high seas, off Jamaica. She was taken to Santiago, where the captain and several of the crew were shot. The United States demanded the surrender of the vessel and survivors and reparation for the insult to our flag. The Virginius was surrendered in December, but sank on the voyage to New York. The survivors were also liberated. Spain disclaimed any intention to insult us, and it was shown that the Virginius was not entitled to sail under our flag.

Socialist Vote.

"How many votes were cast for the Socialists the last election?"—G. M. A., Los Gatos, Cal.

Social Democrat vote, 86,680; Socialist Labor, 39,759.

Antiquity of China.

"How long has the Chinese empire or nation existed? I have heard that their history reaches back over 6,000 years. Is it so? Please tell us what you know about it."—A. F. P., Fillmore, N. Y.

The Chinese date their history from the reign of Fuh-hi, who founded it, they believe in B. C. 2852. The earliest historical documents begin with the reign of Yao, B. C. 2356. If Chinese history is correct, their empire is now 4,753 years old.

Hatchet and Pen.

"What is the difference between pulverizing the saloon with the pen, or pulverizing it with the hatchet? Please answer."—M. H., Augusta, Okla.

The difference is this: By the first method, a healthy public sentiment is created against the traffic and in favor of the enforcement of laws against it; by the second, the law is violated, without any lasting good resulting therefrom. It is the application of the Jesuitical maxim that "the end justifies the means." The law of Kansas against joints should be enforced by the proper officers. A mob has neither authority nor right to attempt its enforcement. If it is not enforced, the true remedy is to elect to office men willing to enforce it, and pledged to do so. Mrs. Nation's crusade is a exactly in the lawless spirit of a mob lynching a suspected criminal. These are the opinions of the editor of the Question Bureau.

Widows of Spanish War.

"Why is it that widows of the Spanish war soldiers get such large pensions, and get them right away, while Civil war soldiers' widows get $8 or $12, and sometimes not any?"—Subscriber, Woodsocket, S. D.

Widows or soldiers of the Spanish war are pensioned under general law (i. e., act of July 14, 1862). Officers' widows are pensioned according to rank. The widow of a private soldier is paid $12 per month. No pension can be paid these widows unless the death of the soldier was due to disease contracted in service and line of duty. They can not avail themselves of the benefits of the act of June 27, 1890 (known as the "dependent" act), and the marriage to such soldier must have taken place prior to March 3, 1899.

The reason the claims of Spanish war widows may be obtained quicker than some others is because the death-cause of the soldier is either a matter of record in the war department, or the proof of the same is so easily obtained, owing to the short time that has elapsed since the war.

No widow receives a pension as low as $6, under any law, or on account of any war.

Officers' widows are pensioned according to rank of the office. The rates are the same under the general law, whether Spanish war, the Rebellion, or any other war.

All widows pensioned under act of June 27, 1890, receive the same amount —$8—regardless of the rank of the soldier. Spanish war widows can not avail themselves of the benefits of this act. To secure pension under this law, only such women as were married to the soldier prior to June 27, 1890, can be pensioned.

The only difference in ratings for widows of private soldiers under the general law is this: Where marriage occurred prior to March 19, 1886, the rating is $12, and where the marriage has taken place since that date, the rate is $8. No pension is payable to women who have married the soldier since March 3, 1899, but this limitation does not apply to widows of soldiers who served in the Spanish war.

Widows' Pensions.

"If a soldier pensioned under the old law dies from his alleged disability, will his widow draw $12 per month, or is she cut off by having an income of $240?"—L. P., Nashua, Iowa.

Under the general law, the amount of property or income of a widow cuts no figure. If the soldier died from a pensionable cause under that law, the widow would be entitled to a pension according to the soldier's rank in the service at the time he contracted such disease. If he was a private soldier, the widow can draw $12 per month if married to the soldier prior to March 19, 1886, and $8 if she married him since.

The question of income is only raised in cases under the act of June 27, 1890, and the amendment spoken of refers to such cases. (See act of congress approved May 9, 1900).

Increase for Widows.

"A soldier's widow here is getting $8 a month. She has no income. Is there any chance of her having it increased to $12?"—J. W., Kalamazoo, Mich.

If she is pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, the maximum pension for widows is $8 under that law. If the widow is pensioned under that act, she can only secure an increase by applying under the general law, and establishing that the soldier died from disease due to army life, and that she married said soldier prior to March 19, 1886.

Pension Up to Death.

"Please tell me if a pension claim is payable to an heir after mother and father are both dead, or can the money that should have been paid to the widow be gotten for such an heir?"—L. A., Cliff Top, W. Va.

We assume that you refer to the portion of his quarterly pension payment which was due the father. When a soldier dies, his accrued pension is payable to his legal widow. If there be no widow, it is then payable to his minor children. If there are no minor children or widow, it can then be obtained, under the provisions of Sec. 4718, Revised Statutes, U. S., by those who cared for and buried the soldier, if children were over 16 years of age at the death of pensioner, they have no claim to a pension for themselves.

The Moon Again.

"It is generally conceded that frost is more destructive to vegetation in what we call the dark or old of the moon, than in the light. Please tell why this is true?"—M. M., Rymer, W. Va.

It is not true, it has no fact to support it. It is simply a survival of superstition coming down from the time of the Phoenicians, who worshipped the moon personified as the goddess Astarte. Anyone who died as the goddess Astarte. Anyone who claims to be a Christian should abandon all these degrading old heathen superstitions. The moon has no influence whatever on vegetation or on the weather.

Modern Presses.

"What is the largest daily capacity of the largest number of papers printed in one day by) any printing press, and what is the highest press is it?"—L. L. B., Buckhannon, W. Va.

Rapid presses are needed and used only for newspapers, especially dailies, where the entire daily edition must be printed in a couple of hours. The capacity of such presses is never rated by the day, but by the hour, and it depends entirely on the number of pages of the paper, if of ordinary size.

A papier mache mold or matrix of each page of type is made, this is placed in a curved iron mold, and any number needed of curved plates are then cast.

The Blade has two presses, each a 3-deck straightline Goss press. To print an 8-page paper, like the Weekly Blade, 4 plates are made of each page, two for each press. Hence at every revolution of the impression cylinders of each press, there turns out two complete copies, folded, counted and delivered. The 24,000 copies per hour of an 8-page, 10-page or 12-page paper, and 12,000 per hour of a 16-page, 20-page, or 24-page paper. The Daily Blade is 16 to 24 pages on Saturday, and 8, 10 or 12 pages on other days.

Presses are made, and their output is correspondingly enlarged, of course.

"In the Beginning."

"Genesis I. 1, says: In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. Why is it used to denote the beginning of time?"—R. H. C., Ivy Log, Ga.

It is an entirely proper use of the word. Do not look at the one word, but at the whole idea expressed by the phrase, "in the beginning."

West Point.

J. B. E., Jupiter, N. C.: The first thing for you to do is to find when the congressman for your district will have the appointment of a cadet. The course being four years, or one cadet being allowed for each congressional district, there is but one chance in four years. If there is an appointment to be made this year for your district, then ascertain whether the congressman is going to appoint directly, or throw the appointed open to a competitive examination.

When entrance examinations are very strict, covering a thorough and exhaustive knowledge of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography and United States history. Appointees must be between 17 and 22, and able to pass a strict physical examination.

The $540 allowed cadets is paid when it is earned—at the end of each month. Cadets who graduate are commissioned as second lieutenants, and are promoted as vacancies occur.

Don't Ask Such.

The following questions should not be asked. Read the Rules above, and follow them. PLEASE!

J. M. S., Carterville, Mo.: Your question violates the rule against giving addresses—which would simply be free advertising.

S. C. M., Calla, O.: You ask as a question of law, and all such are barred by the Rules. We can not answer questions of Ohio law unless we do so of the laws of all 45 states; and it is impossible to be posted on all.

E. P., Box Station, Tenn.: If you take a paper from the postoffice, you can be compelled to pay for it. Refuse to take it out, and notify the postmaster that you don't want it.

A. D., El Reno, Okla.: We know of no book such as you ask about—and if we did, to tell us where to get it would be to violate the Rules above. Do you see? We can not answer such queries by mail. See Rule.

F. E. K., Kimball, S. D.: Never heard of the song; and if we had, we would violate the Rules to give the address.

W. S., Glasford, Ill.: You ask a question of law, contrary to the Rules. See answer to S. C. M., Calla, O.

L. B., Knox, N. D.: If you know that he enlisted in an Illinois regiment, write to the adjutant general of the state at Springfield. But don't you see that your question is not of general interest—that it is of no value to the vast mass of our readers?

W. E. H., Clarkston, Mich.: Get a bookseller to get you a list of books on steam engineering. Don't you see your question violates the Rule about giving addresses?

M. D. R., Fordland, Mo.: Your question is one of law, and barred by the rules. Ask a lawyer what the law is in your state.

E. E. C., Fidelity, O.: We can not answer questions about games. Please don't ask them.

C. S., Sutton, Neb.: Any homeopathic doctor, or any druggist, will give you the address of publishers of homeopathic works, from whom you can find the authors. Your question violates the rule about addresses.

Reaching the Pole.

"What advantage would it be to science or to anything else for that matter, if some Arctic explorer should reach the north pole? And if no benefit could be derived from it, why all this expenditure of life and wealth in trying to reach it?"—L. E., Oakland City, Ind.

By reaching the pole, scientific men would be able to solve a number of problems otherwise unattainable. In any case, to reach it would be an honor which would be sufficient reward for the hardy explorer who accomplished it first.

Miscellaneous.

O. B. C., Coldwater, Mich.: Easter Sunday, 1843, was on April 16.

W. B. G., Irving, Ill.: No vice president ever had a colored wife.

C. N. Greentown, Ind.: We have no list that far back, so can not tell.

L. J. L., Quincy, Ill.: We do not see that paper. Send us a clipping of the article.

B. Y. T., Snowville, Va.: Would take too much room, and of what value would it be?

J. H. C., Mt. Vernon, Ill.: Write to your congressman, and have him give you the information.

B. T. B., Westboro, Mo.: Colorado election, Nov. 6, 1900. Bryan, 122,733; McKinley, 93,072; others, 4,444.

J. B. M., Clearfield, Iowa: The claim can be transferred. Better put the matter into the hands of a good lawyer.

V. H., Smithfield, Neb.: The career of the Monitor after her battle with the Merrimac was uneventful until her sinking.

M. A. B., Elton, O.: A man's nationality follows that of his father, and being born on shipboard does not affect it in any way.

J. W. Y., Mossy Rock, Wash.: Confucious was born B. C. 551. Chinese history goes back to B. C. 2207—some 5,000 years.

R. M., Soldiers' Home, Cala.: There is no standard size of city lots. They vary in different parts of the same city, and in different cities.

E. J. C., Waterford, Pa.: In case of a deserter of the Spanish war, you can get your congressman to appeal to the war department in his behalf.

J. G. K., Nasbie, Va.: It is not a coin, but a political medal—struck during the Jackson Presidential campaign. There were a great variety of them.

R. R. L., Ellensburg, Pa.: Telephone and telegraphic messages can be sent over the same wire, but the arrangement is too technical for any description here.

R. H. Long Branch, Ill.: There are always connoisseurs who will buy valuable old violins. There is no fixed price—just what such a person is willing to pay.

R. D. L., Donaldson, Ind.: Pearls are sometimes found in fresh water mussels. They are generally small, and are not as good quality as those from the pearl oyster.

Reader, Delavan, Kan.: You can have a dozen telephones on one line, but the battery will have to be stronger. Consult some practical electrician as to the arrangement.

F. B., St. Charles, Minn.: A list of the orders of England is given in the Question Bureau in Weekly Blade of Feb. 21, 2d column, under the reply headed, "An Italian Order."

Reader, Brookville, Pa.: Each year the government publishes a "Statistical Abstract," giving the imports and exports by countries, etc. Your congressman can send you a copy, if he will.

W. H. H. T., Adams, N. Y.: The fall of Constantinople led to the increase of the spiritual and temporal power of the Pope of Rome. To discuss the matter as it should be would take more space than we can spare.

W. H. R., Duncan's Mills, Va.: Gold coin, silver dollars and greenbacks are legal tender in any amount. Small silver coins are legal tender to a limited sum, and other paper money than greenbacks is not legal tender.

G. N., Roseburg, Ore.: The question as to who is the "best" general in the world is only a matter of opinion. There have been no wars which developed the highest qualities of generalship since the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71.

J. P. S., Boyd, Ill.: The deer sheds its horns each spring, they falling off close to the head. The new horns grow very rapidly, first being soft and covered with a soft covering. When they are said to be "in velvet." As the horns harden, this wears off.

W. F. A., Summer Hill, Ill.: There is danger of contagion from small pox from the moment the patient develops fever, the entire daily edition must be printed which is the first symptom—and it does not cease until the disease is entirely cured, and the scabs all gone. People in an adjoining room, with an open door, are in danger. Why did you not ask a doctor? He would have been glad to tell you.

J. P. L., Robbinsville, N. C.: The Democratic National convention at Kansas City last year reaffirms the Chicago platform of 1896, demands a bimetallic system, and adds: "And, as part of such system, the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation." Your friend is therefore mistaken.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
5 & 10¢ PACKAGES.

IF NOT HANDLED BY YOUR DRUGGIST DELIVERED FREE UPON RECEIPT OF PRICE.
Kaylor's 863 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

HELP FOR WOMEN
WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."

You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.

Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by

MRS. ELLA RICE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women. No other medicine has made the cures that it has, and no other woman has helped so many women by direct advice as has Mrs. Pinkham; her experience is greater than that of any living person. If you are sick, write and get her advice; her address is Lynn, Mass.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE SURGEON

Lord Kitchener, who is now in command of the British forces in South Africa, is noted as a strict disciplinarian and a merciless taskmaster. He requires the hardest kind of work from his subordinates, yet he is just in all his de-

"DR. Y. REPORTED THE TYPHOID IN A MARKED STAGE."

mands upon them. A sergeant of royal engineers who has just returned from the front, tells the following story of his stern sense of justice. In the sergeant's company there happened to be a private who always did his duty in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, which gained for him a certain respect from his immediate superiors and companions. One morning this man presented himself at the office and reported that he was ill and unfit for duty. He was ordered to appear before Dr. X., the medical officer of the corps, who pronounced him in good health and ordered him back to duty.

Against this verdict there was no appeal and the soldier returned to his work, which was preparing planks for a temporary bridge. He found it impossible to work and mentioned the fact to the sergeant, with whom he was on most friendly terms.

"Why not lay the case before Lord Kitchener?" said the sergeant. "He is in the office now."

"Oh, I dare not," replied the man. "He is too stand-off and cold."

"Well, if you're afraid I'll do it myself," and he did.

"Order the man here at once," said Kitchener, without looking up, "and also Drs. Y. and Z."

Each of these he made examine the patient in his presence. Dr. Y. reported "typhoid in a marked stage." Dr. Z. made the same diagnosis.

"Send for Dr. X. immediately," slowly muttered Lord Kitchener.

"Please, Dr. X., examine this man carefully. He is either ill or malingering."

Dr. X. performed the commanded task and nervously said: "Sir, I fear that I have made a mistake. This man is in the early stages of typhoid."

"Have the man at once removed to the hospital," came in cold, passionless tones. "And you, sir, apply to the adjutant for your papers and at your earliest convenience return to England."—Chicago Chronicle.

RURAL VISITOR HAD HAT CHECKED

He had the marks of a countryman. They stuck out all over him from his cowhide boots to his faded black slouch hat. One trousers leg was tucked into his boot, and in his hand he carried a huge cotton umbrella, faded until its color was a dirty yellow.

He sauntered into one of the big lunch rooms in the down-town district, says

"WHAT DOES THIS MEAN, YOUNG 'UN?" ASKED THE FARMER.

the Chicago Chronicle. He was mighty hungry for some pork and beans or for something else for ten cents, and was just taking his place on a stool when his eye caught a sign, which read:

"Watch your hats, overcoats and umbrellas. The management will not be responsible for their loss unless checked by the cashier."

He clutched his umbrella tightly in his hand, pulled his hat clear down to his ears and looked about him with a frightened glance, as if he half expected to be pounced upon by a gang of thieves.

"Where's the gosh darned cashier thing, anyway?" he asked of the colored waiter, who stood ready to take his order.

"Up there near the door, behind the counter," replied the waiter.

The farmer stalked up to the pretty cashier behind the desk, laid his ponderous umbrella and great dusty hat down before her and waited for her to say something. She only looked up in amazement.

"Keep your hat," she said. "Nobody will steal it."

The bucolic individual walked back to the counter, read the sign again and thought it over. Then he climbed up on a chair and took the sign from its place on the wall, and carried it to the cashier.

"What does this mean, young 'un?" asked the farmer.

Everybody in the restaurant was laughing by this time, and the pretty girl was blushing furiously. She took the hat and umbrella, wrote out a receipt, and then the rustic went back to his stool, sat down complacently and ordered a sandwich and a glass of water. It was the first hat or umbrella she had been asked to check in that restaurant.

Happiness—A Recipe.

To make it: Take a hall, dim lit;
A pair of stairs where two may sit;
Of music soft, a bar or so,
Two spoons of—just two spoons, you know
Of little love pats, one or two,
Or one squeezed hand instead will do;
A waist—the size to be embraced;
And two ripe lips, rose red—to taste;
And if the lips are soft and sweet,
You'll find your happiness complete.
—Life.

His Fate in Her Hands.

Midwood—I overheard Miss Portland say she could read me like a book.

Dykerheights—Well, as girls always look at the end of a book first that is equivalent to saying that she can see your finish.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Sunday School.

Jesus and Caiaphas (Matt. xxvii:57-68). By F. B. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of the American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—Last lesson closed with Jesus a prisoner in the presence of Annas, former high priest, before whom He was first brought by the officers who arrested Him. What transpired there is related (John xviii:13-24) by one of the evangelists who was probably the only witness of the company of the disciples. Annas appeared to be respectful toward Jesus, anxious evidently to learn the truth concerning Him. Questions were asked concerning His teaching and disciples, probably with desire to know the doctrinal and personal strength of this movement which had attracted so much attention in the land. Jesus was not disposed to gratify this display of interest, and Annas was informed that there had been teaching in the synagogues and in the temple, where the Jews come together, intimating that there could be no ignorance on the subject, and that information might be easily obtained from others. This remark displeased one of the officers who smote Jesus. Annas then dismissed his prisoner who was taken to Caiaphas.

TRIBUNAL (Verse 57).—In seeking the life of Jesus the Jewish hierarchy encountered many difficulties. They caused His arrest at night to prevent any uprising of the common people who were His admirers (Mark xiv:2). Having Him in their power they might have made short work in their evil purpose without leaving the garden, but they had no right to put Him to death (John xviii:31). In this respect the Roman officials must give the order, and that they will not do without some show of criminality, or at least some form of trial. And so He was led bound to Jerusalem (Luke xxii:2, 52), and arraigned in the ecclesiastical court. It was early in the morning of Friday, probably between 3 and 5 o'clock, when He appeared before the high priest, the venerable Annas (John xviii:13), highly reverenced because of his long service. After a brief hearing Annas sent Him to Caiaphas, his son-in-law (John xviii:24), who performed the duties of office as deputy. This man had given an opinion which rendered him valuable to the purpose in view (John xi:49-51).

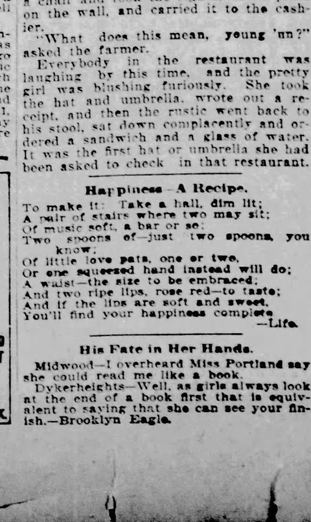
FOLLOWERS (Verse 58).—The disciples of Jesus did not wholly desert Him. One unknown youth, perhaps Mark, perhaps Lazarus, ventured to hover awhile on the outskirts of the crowd, but fled as an attempt was made to seize him (Mark xiv:51-52). Two of the three most highly favored (Mark xiv:33) after the first right, returned to prove their friendship (John xviii:15). Peter followed afar off, and finally entered the court of the palace. While warming himself by the fire, he repeatedly denied when the servants charged him with being a disciple, and sealed his third denial with an oath. The look of Jesus pierced his conscience and recalled his vow, and he went out to weep bitterly (Luke xviii:15-19; Luke xxii:54-62). The other disciple was doubtless John, for he frequently refers to himself in that modest way (John xx:2). A young man, probably Mark, the high priest (John xviii:15) he went into the palace, and probably stood near his Master. His only sympathizer, a witness of all that transpired. For such faithfulness he received the highest possible proof of the Savior's love (John xix:27).

WITNESSES (Verses 59, 60, 61).—Jesus, attended by a lone fisherman youth, stands before Caiaphas. The case must be made against Him, that He may be sent to Pilate, the governor. There was first a private examination, recorded by Matthew and Mark, and then a hearing before the Sanhedrim, over which the high priest presided, recorded by John. The chief priests and elders are present to conduct the prosecution and the scribes to record the proceedings. The public trial of Jesus is now at hand. This trial concerns all people—the masses then sleeping, and the millions unborn of other nations. But where are the witnesses? False witnesses are sought, and no one is offered to put false testimony (Matt. xxvi:59). They who swore falsely disagreed. At last two witnesses were found, the number required by law to establish a matter of fact (Deut. xix:15), who declared that Jesus had said He would destroy the temple and build it miraculously in three days. This a perversion of His utterance (John ii:19), was all that could be brought against Him. If true it was no offense. In a modern court the prisoner would have been discharged.

QUESTIONING (Verses 62, 63).—The utmost has been done. Before the high priest of the Jewish church none but given testimony that will convict. The public career of Jesus was ended. But His persecutors do not abandon their purpose. It is now resolved to extort from His own lips some word that shall form the basis of a charge before the civil judge, assuming the part of an examiner. "What is it which these witness against Thee? What have you to say to these charges? Are they true or false? What do they mean?" But He was silent. The calling of the prediction (Isa. liii:7). The charges were so trivial, the witnesses so contradictory, that no reply was needed, no explanation possible. It was wiser and better to leave the case to the jury, the witnesses, the clerks, the soldiers, to consider and feel their own embarrassment, and to contemplate Him as the only self-poised one in the assembly. Not a word, not a look, not a shadow that had been buried at Him, reproving in His conscious innocence.

CONFESSION (Verse 64).—That was an intolerable silence. A disinterested spectator might have pitied those who with reverence hate gazed into the undisturbed face of the prophet. Caiaphas was overcome with fear and anger. He arose from his seat, and with a gesture of striding into the midst. Mark vividly with marvelous intensity, with dramatic power, with disgraceful illegality, standing with threatening attitude before his prisoner, he demands, then his the Christ? Art thou the Son of God?" As if some dread something had seized him, he exclaimed, "I adjure thee by the living God to tell us, if thou be the Christ, the Son of God!" Has the long expected Messiah at last appeared? On such a matter Jesus could not be silent. Many times he had instructed His disciples on this point, and they had believed. Even they had not understood (Matt. xvi:16). But he had not attempted to publish the fact (Matt. xvi:20), because of the notions of the people concerning Messiah. Now He made an open confession. "Hereafter shall see the son of man sitting on the right hand of power" (Mark xiv:62). That answer was the synchronism of all the past, and all the present, and all the future. From the time the Nazarene blessed the first babe that was carried to Him, to the moment of His own place at the right hand of power, His mission and work.

BLASPHEMY (Verses 65-68).—What now will they do with their prisoner? Will they release him and honor him? Will they worship Him as the Messiah? Will they seize the power of the Roman yoke and set up the kingdom of David that they would gladly have done under proper circumstances (John vi:15)? Nothing of the sort. Caiaphas declares nothing more (Acts i:6) and denies that they have expected to force such an issue (Matt. xxvii:1). But that was not the kingdom which Jesus came to establish, neither was He a political person by birth, nature or choice. He came not to seize the long-coveted temporal power. Nor yet were they prepared to accept him as spiritual ruler. His moral sense was so shocked by what they had calmly sought by suborning perjurers, "Blasphemy!" exclaimed the high priest, what further need have we of witnesses? What further counsel do you require? "He is guilty of death" (Matt. xxvi:66). Here is an open rupture and rejection. Where word shall stand? That of Jesus or Caiaphas? Is he the long looked for with messianic hope for two thousand years, or is he to die? The climax of blasphemy imagined to be that of the high priest, was presented in that Sanhedrim chamber, will not to Pilate and to history. After generations would not believe the confession and the contemna-



"I CAN PROMISE SOME GOOD SHOOTING."

tion. Caiaphas was not the first nor the last to reject the truth because it condemned him.

INSULT (Verses 67, 68).—After the verdict had been pronounced, "He is guilty of death," the guards and servants of Caiaphas perpetrated upon Jesus the most revolting insults. They spit in his face, then smote him with their hands and challenged him to tell who did it. Elsewhere we have seen that the high priest's servants, which delighted in insults upon one who could never be vanquished, that innate vulgarity which loves to trample on fallen greatness, and to deck out in its own manner a triumph where only victory has been won; the brutality of worse than the animal man; and the profanity and deviltry which are wont to apply the wretched witticisms of what is misnamed common wit. Such are the tyrannical perversion of all that is higher and better—all this was displayed in diabolical form. And yet the sufferer stood in voluntary submission for the highest purpose of love.

CONCLUSION.—Adversity tries friends. He may be neakest who thinks himself strongest (Mark xiv:29). In the same night a drawn sword let exhibit the fickleness of the world's favor. A young man's affectionate loyalty is contrasted with his senior's timidity (John xviii:26). How refreshing is the scene with the fire, the presence of the soldiers and officers, the Endeavorer, the first Epworth Leaguer, kept his pledge. The innocent need no defense. They shall triumph over all accusers in the vital issues. The blood of the good will add immeasurable luster to the names. The madness of envy (Mark xv:10), crying for blood, need not disturb the righteous. The verdict of Caiaphas has been reversed and set aside. The rejected has been crowned. The deserted is loved. They xvii:7). The high priest who judged and condemned has given place to that high priest whose mediatory for sinners shall never end (Heb. iv:14-16).

Catarrh.

Called an American disease, is cured by an American medicine, originated and prepared in the most catarrhal of American countries.

That medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It cures radically and permanently, in that it removes the cause, cleansing the blood of scrofulous and all other impurities. It overcomes all the effects of catarrh, too, and builds up the whole system.

KING EDWARD REBUKED A PARVENU

Not long ago the present king of Great Britain and his consort were entertaining, in their usual charming manner, a large number of guests at Sandringham. Among them was a certain millionaire whose ways and manners were far from agreeable to his royal host. One evening after dinner the "man of millions minus manners" was talking very showily about his recent purchased estates and all that he intended doing to "improve." "Your royal highness must really pay me a visit," he drawled in a somewhat familiar way to the prince. "I can promise you some grand shooting. And I assure you that my wine is excellent."

The prince looked very steadily at his wealthy guest and answered, so politely: "Thank you, Mr. ——— for your invitation. I am afraid not. You say that your shooting is grand and your wine excellent. Well, with your permission, I might some day send one of my keepers down for the shooting and one of my butlers for the wine. It would be quite a holiday for them, I am sure, and I know they would both appreciate your good things!"—Chicago Chronicle.

Too Abrupt.

Politician—Tell me the best way to get out of politics.

Friend—Turn Prohibitionist.

"Oh, that's too sudden; I want to get out gradually."—Smart Set.

Helskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Chapped, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail on receipt of 50c. Helskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.

HOUSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 261 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"Your Ointment is the best I ever used for the skin. If your soap is as good, I want it."—Hattie Bustle, Sagada, Texas.

What Women Say About Swamp-Root

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy SWAMP-ROOT, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Free.

TO READERS OF THE TOLEDO BLADE:—

"About 18 months ago I had a very severe spell of sickness. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I finally was able to leave my bed I was left with excruciating pains in my back. My water at times looked very like coffee. I could pass but little at a time, and then only after suffering great pain. My physical condition was such that I had no strength and was all run down. *The doctors said my kidneys were not affected, and while I*

Did Not Know I Had Kidney Trouble,

I somehow felt certain that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble. My sister, Mrs. C. L. Littlefield, of Lynn, advised me to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial. I procured a bottle and inside of three days commenced to get relief. I followed up that bottle with another, and at the completion of this one found I was completely cured. My strength returned, and to day I am as well as ever. My business is that of canvasser. I am on my feet a great deal of the time, and have to use much energy in getting around. My cure is therefore all the more remarkable, and is exceedingly gratifying to me."

117 High Rock St., Lynn, Mass. Mrs. E. A. Wheeler

Swamp-Root So Pleasant to Take.

"You have no idea how well I feel. I am satisfied that I do not need any more medicine as I am in as good health as I ever was in my life." So says Mrs. Mary Engelhard, of 2838 Madison street, St. Louis, Mo., to a reporter of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"For more than ten years I suffered with what the doctors termed female trouble, also heart trouble, with swelling of the feet and limbs. Last summer I felt so badly that I thought I had not long to live. I consulted doctor after doctor and took their medicines, but felt no better. A friend recommended me to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and I must say I derived immediate benefit almost from the first week. I continued the medicine, taking it regularly, and I am now in splendid health. The pains and aches I used to suffer from are gone. I have recommended Swamp-Root to all my friends, and told them what it has done for me. I will gladly answer any one who desires to write me regarding my case. I have not hesitantly endorse Swamp-Root from every stand-point. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the weak spots and drives them out of the system."

Mrs Mary Engelhard

Made a New Woman of Me.

"During three years I was frequently attacked with severe spells of sickness; many of these sick spells kept me in bed, dangerously ill, from three weeks to three months, under the constant care of the best physicians of Kansas City. The doctors said my kidneys were not affected, but I felt sure they were the cause of my trouble.

"Some doctors pronounced my case gall stones, and said I could not live without a surgical operation, to which I would never consent. A friend suggested I try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. I began to take Swamp-Root regularly, and when I had used only three fifty-cent bottles I felt fine and was able to do more work than I had done in four years. Swamp-Root made a new woman of me. I have had only one slight attack since I began to take Swamp-Root, and that was caused by being drenched with rain and catching cold. Stomach trouble had bothered me for years and had become chronic. I am now 44 years of age and feel much younger than I did ten years ago. I freely give this testimonial for the benefit of those who have suffered as I have."

Mrs M. E. Dallam

Proprietress of Criswell House, 211 W. 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Sent Free.

If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney, liver or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle of the wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Women as Well as Men are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. So when your kidneys are weak or out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 50 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. . 165,000

TO MARCH SUBSCRIBERS.

We are this week mailing to every subscriber whose time expires in March, a proposition for renewal that is of sufficient importance to read carefully, and then promptly accept. Take notice the proposition is good for March only, and will not be made again. All March subscribers who fail to get this proposition by March 4th, should write us for a duplicate.

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. We have discontinued our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

WEEMS AND WASHINGTON .

The recurrence of Washington's birthday always brings a shoal of alleged funny pictures and weak jokelets in which the cherry tree story figures. It may not be known to all that this story is a myth. The alleged incident never occurred. Nor did that of Washington's father sowing mustard-seed so as to spell the boy's name, and other stories of lesser note.

These were all the creation of an eccentric genius named Mason L. Weems. He was born in Virginia about 1760, when Washington was 32 years old, and hence could know nothing personally about the latter's boyhood. He became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, but left his charge in 1790 to become a book agent for Matthew Carey, the Philadelphia publisher, in which occupation he was remarkably successful.

He was eccentric in mind and manner, and whenever he heard of a public gathering he would dilate on the merits of his ering he would attend it, and, collecting a crowd around him, would dilate on the merits of his books, interspersing his remarks with humorous sallies and funny stories. He was an expert violin-player, and would furnish music for dances, much to the scandal of those who knew he was once a minister.

Being so successful in selling books, he concluded to write his own, in the belief that he could furnish those which would have a larger sale. This expectation was abundantly justified. His Life of Washington appeared in 1800, the year after its hero's death. This proved immensely popular. In 1805 he published a life of Gen. Francis Marion, in 1817 a life of Franklin, and in 1819 a life of William Penn. Weems died in South Carolina in 1825.

All these biographical works are utterly unreliable in their details. Weems had no hesitation in making up a story to teach a moral lesson and fathering it on his hero. Bishop William Meade said of Weems' works: "They would be most admirable in their effects but for the fact that you know not what to believe in the narrative." His life of Washington has a number of stories parallel to that of the cherry tree, all, like that, devoid of fact, but written simply to lug in a moral. The cherry-tree story was put into a school reader by the compiler of a very popular series, and thus obtained widest currency. It disappeared from the book a quarter of a century ago, however. Thousands devoutly believe this pious fake of the eccentric Weems, and probably will to the end of the chapter; for it is very difficult for the truth to overtake a lie.

THE RUSSIAN SUGAR CASE.

The matter of the tariff war between Russia and the United States will reach adjudication speedily. Secretary Gage was convinced that Russian sugar receives government aid equivalent to a bounty, and had no alternative but to add a countervailing duty, as the language of the Dingley law on this point is mandatory, not merely permissive. It says that the secretary of the treasury "shall," not that he "may."

But the decision of the secretary of the treasury is not final. It is subject to revision by the board of appraisers, and if that body finds that his dictum is not well founded, it possesses power to reverse it. Fortunately, a case is practically ready to test it. A vessel laden with Russian sugar is due at New York now. The importers of the sugar will at once file a protest against the added duty; the case will be taken up by the board of appraisers, and a decision will speedily be reached.

Russia imports $7,000,000 a year of our iron and steel products, largely in the form of machinery. We import only $200,000 worth of sugar from her. It is stated in Washington that the matter was in doubt, and that Secretary Gage took the course he did to clear it up, and arrive at an authoritative statement which will serve as a precedent in the case of other countries from which we import beet sugar.

The quick sinking of the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro was because she was not divided into water-tight compartments, as is the universal custom now. Since 1878, when she was launched, marine architecture has been vastly improved.

Russia does not pay a bounty on exported sugar, but she remits a heavy internal revenue tax, which is paid on sugar sold for consumption in the empire. This seems to be a distinction without a difference.

MRS. NATION'S CRUSADE.

A district judge has had the courage to face the spasmodic outburst of lawlessness in Kansas, which began with Mrs. Nation's saloon-wrecking, in denying a motion to quash an indictment against that lady and three others for the malicious destruction of property in Wichita.

The Blade has no sympathy whatever for the saloon, nor for the men engaged in liquor-selling and making. It believes intemperance to be a giant curse. But we are quite as strongly opposed to mob law for the purpose of breaking up the liquor traffic as we are to mob law for any other purpose. Compel the Kansas officials to do their sworn duty, or elect men who will do it to office.

The constitution of Kansas prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in that state. Laws passed to put that constitutional provision into execution impose heavy penalties for its violation. Mrs. Nation's view is that the sale being unlawful, she has a perfect right to destroy the property of the persons who violate the law, as an abatement of a public nuisance.

Judge Dale shows that her view is utterly erroneous. He said: "It is a expressly stated under Kansas law that no person or persons have a right to abate a nuisance, and that such nuisances can be abated only by order of court."

It comes as a surprise to learn that in Kansas, of all states, has such a provision in its statutes. In its absence, and under the common law, any person has the right to abate a public nuisance without invoking the courts, provided that no more damage is done than is necessary to abate the nuisance. But it seems that Mrs. Nation and her followers did not take the trouble to consult the Kansas law and find out how far they might go. As ignorance of the law excuses no one, it would seem that all that is needed in this Wichita case is to prove that she destroyed saloon property, to make her liable to a fine of $500 and to six months in jail.

The evil in Kansas lies in the supineness of the officers of the law whose duty it is to see that the illegal sale of liquors is punished. If the people of Wichita, Topeka and other towns, where saloons run in violation of the state constitution, did their duty, they would see that no man was elected to such an office who is too cowardly to do his sworn duty. There is the real remedy, and the only one. The lawyers of Mrs. Nation advance the argument that, because liquor-selling is not allowed in the state, saloonkeepers are outlaws in Kansas, with no rights whatever under the law; that their property is at the mercy of any one who chooses to destroy it. Judge Dale points to the state law, which does not allow the abatement of a nuisance only by order of court. But were there no such statute in Kansas, and the individual possessed the common-law right to abate a public nuisance, this right would not cover the smashing of windows and mirrors, the chopping up of furniture, etc.; for the fifth amendment to the constitution of the United States expressly forbids that any one shall be deprived of his property without due process of law.

The alarming feature of Mrs. Nation's crusade is the support it has had among people who ought to be able to think clearly and reason logically. The disrespect for law and resort to lawlessness to right wrongs is the most serious danger republican institutions in the United States have to fear. It is the seed of real imperialism. When men possessing the ballot, and having the right indirectly to make their own laws, form mobs in defiance of the laws made by themselves through their representatives, they certainly bring up the question whether they are fit for self-government, and whether eventually in Kansas there will not be needed some stronger form of government to prevent anarchy.

TO ENCOURAGE INDUSTRIES.

Alabama is now discussing the enactment of a law to exempt for a period of ten years from all state taxes industries which will locate within the limits of the state within the next five years, having a capital stock of $50,000 and more. A number of cities in Alabama have been doing something similar to this for some tiem, and in this way have brought into the state several important industries.

Ohio, Illinois and other states have shown a liberality to manufacturing concerns which has resulted in the great development of these states along industrial lines. Such liberality can be well afforded, as it insures scores of plants giving employment to thousands of wage earners who, in turn, spend their money with the local merchants and farmers. The worth of a big manufacturing concern to a community cannot be overestimated.

What is true of states is equally true of cities. Liberality to capital invested in industries which employ large numbers of persons always pays. Instead of holding them up they should be encouraged. Instead of hiring a tax inquisitor to dog them and persecute them they should be encouraged.

A PITTSBURG CANAL.

A favorable committee report has been made to the House of Representatives on the bill to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal company. The canal is to run from Pittsburg through Niles, Ohio, "to the most accessible harbor on Lake Erie"—which would certainly be Ashtabula or Fairport—most probably the former.

The impelling motive is evidently to get all-water transportation for Lake Superior iron ore from the mines to the Pittsburg furnaces, the return cargoes to be coal for upper lake ports. This is apparently the only way in which a canal between the lake and river can be made to pay. The great lines of commerce in Ohio run east and west, not north and south. Were a large ship canal constructed across Ohio, from Lake Erie to the river, the enterprise would not pay. This, and the difficulties of a water supply on the higher levels, render the project visionary. It is probable, however, that a canal to Pittsburg would pay, because of the ore and coal traffic.

Italy's census shows an increase of seven millions in population within ten years, in spite of emigration amounting to five millions. The increase is credited to the improved sanitary conditions in cities, which reduce the death-rate among children.

The Filipinos at Manila celebrated Washington's birthday with enthusiasm. Evidently they are prepared to give him the position of step-father of their country.

REQUESTING A REPLY.

Ambassador Choate has been given a delicate task in diplomacy. He is to make the British government understand that its reply to the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty is expected before March 4 by the United States. And, in an unofficial way, he has the still more delicate task of making the premier and cabinet understand that there is a strong disposition in Congress to formally annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and pass the Nicaragua canal bill.

The time for the ratification of the pending treaty expires on March 4, and this no doubt prompted the instructions sent to our ambassador. True, the time may be extended by consent of both governments, and should England prefer such a request there is no doubt but it would be acceded to at Washington.

A treaty is a contract between two nations, much similar to a contract between individuals. In the latter case, if one party fails to carry out what he has pledged himself to do, the other may appeal to the courts to compel fulfillment. In the former case, however, there is no tribunal to which to appeal, and from the nature of the case there can be none. There is but one recourse, and that is war—if the nation concerned deems the matter enough importance to appeal to the arbitrament of the sword.

There is no reason to believe, however, that matters between us and Great Britain will come to such a pass. For the past three years, we have had an illustration of the fact that, while it is easy to go to war, the struggle brings complexities and burdens unlooked-for at its beginning, but for which there is no escape. In the light of that experience, we should be reluctant to take any course which will bring on a conflict. The Nicaragua question can be settled by diplomacy, and doubtless will be.

IS LENTZ INSANE?

The word "lunatic," from the Latin luna, the moon, originated in the belief that mental derangement depends on the phases of our satellite; and to this day there are some who believe that an insane person is more violent at the time of new moon than at any other. One is tempted to re-examine the old belief, and see if it has not a substratum of truth, after reading the proceedings in the House. The February new moon came on February 19; and the next day Lentz, of Ohio, became unusually violent, and made a holy show of himself in public.

First he made a cowardly attack upon the late Mr. Leland, who died the other day at Caldwell, Ohio. That gentleman was a member of the Ohio legislature when Mr. Hanna was chosen senator, and later was appointed an associate justice for the territory of New Mexico. Mr. Lentz was insane enough to asperse a dead man's memory by false accusations in order to exploit his intense antagonism to Mr. Hanna, and he received merited rebuke from Mr. Cannon, of Illinois.

Lentz did not quiet down after this outbreak, as those of aberrant intellect often do, but soon found another occasion to offend against decency and patriotism. The House was discussing the sundry civil bill, and a paragraph regarding the expense of apprehending deserters from the regular army brought from him a violent speech in which he asserted that the war in the Philippines so disgusted the soldiers as to prompt them to desert. He made wild charges that the Americans kill Filipino prisoners of war, and that a native had been buried alive by his captors and then beheaded. As his mental excitement increased, he waxed more violent in language, and shouted repeatedly that our soldiers are justified in deserting.

Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Cannon, Gen. Grosvenor and Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, sharply rebuked his utterances. Mr. Mahon fitly characterized them as a revamping of the Copperhead speeches of the civil war era, and Mr. Moody quoted an utterance of Lincoln condemning the traitorous agitators who induced the soldier to desert as more deserving of punishment than the soldier himself.

Mr. Lentz's friends should concern themselves as to his mental equilibrium. Any insane asylum in the land has inmates whose evidences of unbalanced mentality are less convincing than those exhibited by him. It is an old adage that a fool reasons incorrectly from true premises, while a madman reasons correctly from false premises. Lentz's reasoning is sound, but his premises are utterly untrue. He thus gives evidence of insanity. An inquest of lunacy should be held to determine his mental status.

SCHLEY AND SAMPSON.

Admiral Schley has sent word to his friends in Washington that he will be perfectly satisfied if he shall be made a vice admiral with Sampson, and that he is content to take the junior grade to the latter. This should settle the controversy between the friends of Sampson and Schley. Both men should be rewarded for the Santiago victory. No partisan of Schley really takes the ground that Sampson should not be recognized as the officer who planned every detail of what was to be done when Cervera should break cover; their contention is that Schley shall not be slighted in the award of honors due.

On the other hand, there should be no hesitation in giving Schley his due. None of the criticisms of him can obscure the fact that he and the Brooklyn were very much in that fight. The vessel entered the struggle at its beginning, and when the last Spanish vessel, the Colon, was beached, she was nearer it than any other vessel. And her batteries were active at every stage of the battle. Schley's conduct there entitles him to full recognition.

The bill creating the two positions of vice admiral should pass at once. Admiral Schley will be retired in the coming summer, and if the present Congress does not act, it will be too late when the next one convenes in December.

There is a wide field in this country for a composer who can write music above the level of rag-time and "coon" songs. The wide expression of regret on the death of Ethelbert Nevin, the young composer, shows this. His music is full of charm, of delicate sentiment, and is popular with those with as well as those without a technical musical education. His Narcissus is probably the best known of his works.

The Senate again showed its ability to control the House in the anti-hazing bill. The House "slopped over," so to speak, and the Senate applied a little reason and common sense to the situation.

LOST IN THE GOLDEN GATE.

Crossing the wide Pacific safely, the steamship City of Rio de Janeiro was wrecked in sight of port, with serious loss of life. The disaster is one of the worst in that particular in a number of years. The vessel seems to have been nearly in her correct course, yet she struck a hidden rock in the Golden Gate, and went to the bottom in twenty minutes.

There will be an outcry from the unthinking and the fault-finding that the government should have long ago removed all such menaces to the safe navigation of so important a gateway of world-traffic as the strait whereby the bay of San Francisco is entered; that the coast of California is subject to dense fogs, and therefore the channel should be wide and unobstructed. These are excellent as general propositions, but there have already been very large sums expended for this very purpose. Originally there were rocks in the Golden Gate that were a menace to every vessel that used the passage; but they have all been removed. The Golden Gate is a strait five miles long and a mile wide; and naturally the central channel would be the first to be cleared of dangerous obstructions. Probably the ill-fated steamer was somewhat out of her course, and struck a hidden rock either to the north or the south of the channel.

It is such work as this to which the appropriations of the river and harbor bill is devoted. That bill always raises a storm of disapprobation because of its huge aggregate appropriation. Yet who can measure in dollars and cents the value of the human lives lost in this one disaster? With our immense coast-line on two oceans, the channels and harbors of those vast inland seas, the Great Lakes, and our thousands of miles of navigable rivers, it demands vast sums to remove dangerous obstructions to traffic, to dredge out shoals, to mark the hundreds of perilous points by buoys or fog-whistles or lighthouses.

A WORN-OUT SCHEME.

It is evident this early in the year that Ohio Democrats propose to make an extraordinary effort to carry the state next November, with special work to control the General Assembly.

Not only will the legislature elected this year choose a United States senator, but it will also redistrict the state under the new census for Congressional purposes. Big stakes are to be played for, and Democracy is early in the field, making herculean efforts to stir up discord in the Republican ranks.

John R. McLean, through his newspaper, is taking the lead in this work. The most trivial incident is used for this purpose. Even the position of Governor Nash in enforcing the law against prize fighting is being turned against the chief executive of the state. Mr. McLean is trying to make it appear that Hamilton county is up in arms against the governor, and that Republicans down there are leaving the party in droves, because heavyweight pugilists were not permitted to knock each other out in a Cincinnati ring.

Of course, all this is bosh. For every vote Governor Nash will lose for enforcing the law against prize fighting, he will gain two from the law-abiding, anti-prize fighting citizens. It only shows to what exertmes Democracy intends to go in order to stir up political feeling.

However, Republicans are accustomed to such tactics, and they no longer carry weight. The campaign this year is of paramount party importance, and the Republicans of Ohio will not be swerved from doing their duty in electing a governor and a legislature.

FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Albert G. Robinson, who spent some months in the Philippines as correspondent of the New York Evening Post, has written a book upon the islands and their people. The most interesting portions of this volume at present are those which refer to the religious aspect of the problems there which the United States must solve. Mr. Robinson puts the fact very clearly when he says: "At the very root of all things political in the Philippines there lies the most delicate of all matters, the religious question. No competent knowledge of affairs in the islands is possible without a clear understanding of the position of the church in Filipino life."

The Filipinos are good Catholics, and the religious trouble is not a question of faith or of dogma. It is entirely over the vast power which has been exercised by the religious orders. These are the Augustinians, the Dominicans, the Franciscans and the Jesuits. The latter were expelled from the islands in 1768, but in 1852 were permitted to return, on condition that they should confine themselves to educational work alone—a condition they have observed, with the result that the natives hold no antagonism toward them.

Mr. Robinson puts the situation briefly thus: "While Spain has nominally exercised authority in the Philippines, the real power and many of the minor functions of the government have been in the hands of the religious orders. The decision of the Council of Trent, which forbade the holding of benefices by friars, has been made void in the Philippines, and no where else, if I am rightly informed. Papal bulls have made an exception in these islands, and misfortune and revolt have followed the system."

Fortunately, the best course for the United States to pursue is dictated by the spirit and letter of the constitution—to refrain from any interference with the religion of the Filipinos. We will have to adjudicate between them and the friars, but the authorities can deal justly and honorably with both parties to the controversy without reference to any question of religion. The Catholic authorities say the church does not contemplate returning the friars to parishes where the people do not desire them. With this concession by the church itself, the question for this government is simply what is to be done with the property which the orders have accumulated.

Democrats are making such a howl because Governor Nash stopped the Jeffries-Ruhlin prize fight that it may be expected they will incorporate a plank in their platform declaring for the repeal of the anti-fight laws.

If John J. Lentz has occupied a place on the public stage during the Civil War he would have made Vallandigham's copperheadism look like a cheap brand in comparison with his own.

Pension Commissioner Evans will retire at the end of his present term. Then who will the pension attorneys attack next?

THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

The Teller resolution, adopted with a feverish rush by congress, at the opening of the Spanish war in 1898, has verified the old adage about acting in haste and repenting at leisure. The alternative which is now put upon congress by that unwise act is either to refuse to be bound to the full by its provisions, or to neglect proper safeguards in giving Cuba her independence.

We have little to do with the newly-adopted Cuban constitution, because it does not define the relations which shall exist between the United States and the new republic, as it was expected it would do. The constitutional convention at Havana is still considering these matters.

The matter of gravest importance is the foreign affairs of the island. It is this which gives the President most concern; because, were Cuba to get into difficulties with a foreign country, it would be the American executive who would have to act, if the Monroe Doctrine were applicable to the case. It is wise, therefore, that the United States should have a voice in Cuba's foreign relations, to prevent trouble between the little island republic and European bullies.

The most probable cause of trouble will be the Spanish bonds, secured by the Cuban revenues. Spain, repudiated these bonds, of her own issue, after endeavoring to have them unloaded upon Cuba by the treaty of peace with the United States. The American commissioners very properly refused to accede to this. But the French and the German governments would undoubtedly be appealed to by their citizens who hold these bonds, and they might, and probably would, insist upon payment. And in that case the United States could not interfere, unless Cuba gives us that right before we withdraw our present military protection.

Then there was an enormous issue of bonds gotten out by the Cuban junta in New York a year or so before the Spanish war. These were sold for a few cents on the dollar to speculators, and they will undoubtedly come up with a demand for payment, as soon as Cuba starts out on an independent career.

Another grave point is that, by the treaty of Paris, the United States entered into obligations to protect foreign property-holders in Cuba. These we must continue to guard, and a guarantee of that right is necessary from the Cubans.

The weakness of Cuba is another point. She has no navy—not even revenue vessels; and her customs laws could not be enforced without an adequate force, for her long coast-line favors smuggling, and her people for years have been accustomed to land supplies for insurgents, and have learned the metheds well. Again, there is no Cuban army, and a dissatisfied demagogue who chose to start a revolution would have an easy time of it. Altogether, the matter is one of the gravest importance to the United States, and we are inclined to believe an extra session of Congress will be needed to settle it.

INCENDIARISM IN OHIO.

The report of State Fire Marshal Hollenbeck shows that incendiarism is prevalent in Ohio. There were no less than 950 incendiary fires reported in the last six months of 1900—one-third of the total number of conflagrations in that period.

There are two causes—perhaps three. The first is, the intent to cheat the insurance companies; the second, the intent to steal in the confusion of the fire; and the possible third, pure deviltry, or a spirit of revenge.

Incendiarism is usually a very difficult crime to unearth, because, in the majority of instances, the flames destroy its evidences. But the showing of Mr. Hollenbeck should increase the zeal of the officers of the law in every instance to demonstrate clearly the origin of fire, and, where incendiarism is suspected, to bring the guilty person to justice. The safety of life as well as of property is involved; and the total fire loss in the United States is so great as to be an absolute burden upon the prosperity of the nation itself.

NO PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

Field Marshal von Waldersee has abandoned his proposed expedition into the interior of China. The assigned reason is that the imperial government, having yielded to all the demands of the powers, there is now no need of it.

This gets the German government out of a somewhat embarrassing position. The United States first refused to join in the proposed campaign. We were followed by Russia and Japan, and England was disposed to take the same course. It is a most fortunate thing that China yielded in the nick of time.

Chinese diplomacy is aggravatingly slow and tricky as well; but it is not humanitarian to kill several thousand men and spread starvation and suffering among innocent women and children, because of the slowness of the Chinese authorities.

COTTON-PLANTERS' TRUST.

An organization called the Interstate Southern Protective Cotton Growers' Association has been set on foot at Atlanta, and a strong effort will be made to bring the cotton-planters of the South into the fold. The purpose is, to keep up the price of cotton by withholding it from market when the price falls too low. Each planter is to agree to sell his cotton only at the price which the association may fix.

Such plans have been tried before, but failure has been the result, from the impossibility of getting enough producers to join in the movement. To make it a success, it will be necessary to have the active co-operation of all the bankers and merchants in the cotton belt. A large proportion of the planters, as is the case with the wheat-growers of the North, sell the crop at once, because they need money. The banks must be ready to loan to such planters, and the merchants to extend their credit, or the scheme will fail.

Down in Massachusetts, the legislature, press and people are quarreling over the question of adopting a state flower. Isn't Massachusetts old enough to abandon the childishness of a state flower—which is a relic of the Dark Ages?

The men who are running things in the Cuban constitutional convention are displaying too much of the old, senseless Spanish pride and too little common sense for the best interests of the new republic.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, at their recent national convention, displayed all the fire of their Revolutionary ancestors, but a plentiful lack of their wisdom.

THE CORRECT POSITION.

The position of the President in the Cuban matter is correct, and he should have the unhesitating support of all who desire a speedy and a final settlement of it. He insists that Congress shall pass upon the Cuban constitution.

Cuba is to be independent, but she needs more than mere independence—she needs stability. And whether the constitution just prepared secures this, is a proper matter for Congress to decide. Then, too, it is but justice to the President that Congress shall accept its share of respensibility—and all the more because, in 1898, Congress passed the Teller resolution, tying its own hands to some extent, as well as those of the executive.

In point of fact, the pledge embodied in that resolution was made by Congress, and not by the President; and therefore Congress is the appropriate authority to pass upon its fulfillment.

Mr. Justice Brewer made a sententious remark the other day to the effect that "our gravest doubts are frequently a mere matter of disordered liver." The same idea was better expressed a few years ago in the conumdrum, "Is life worth living?" and its answer, "It depends upon the liver."

Lent will probably seem shorter to the man who has a note coming due on Easter Monday.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Golden Gate Wreck.

The awful Pacific Mail steamer catastrophe at San Francisco has been a shock to the country. It is not entirely a surprise to those acquainted with the conditions prevailing at this season of the year along the California coast, and particularly in the region of the Golden Gate. Not only is this famous entrance to San Francisco bay a mass of rocks, but in the winter time thes rocks are veiled almost constantly in a dense fog, for this is the rainy season on that coast. The danger to steamers and vessels there is thus a double one and calls at all times for extra caution on the part of navigators. It is a matter of history that nearly all, if not quite all, the wrecks on the Pacific coast have occurred in fogs, which are very prevalent there. It was but a short time ago that another steamer of the South American branch of this same Pacific Mail line, went ashore further down the coast. These steamers are fine boats, but rocks are no respecters of fine ships. They are equally cruel to all that come within their reach. It seems particularly sad, of course, that so many lives should be lost just when the steamer was within sight and sound of home. While Consul Wildman was the most prominent of those who are among the missing, each one of the rest will be missed and mourned by relatives and friends just as deeply. The size of the death list is appalling.

The Chinese Situation.

The latest reports from Pekin indicate that the Chinese government has yielded to the demands of the Peace Commissioners and that the punishments asked for by them will be inflicted without further delay. In these circumstances the chances are that Count von Waldersee's expedition will not start. Considering the hazardous nature of the enterprise there is reason for gratification in such an outcome. Yet it would be fatal to the interests of the Powers to permit China to ignore their ultimatum indefinitely. Should there be any further disposition on the part of the Empress Dowager to evade the terms laid down, the responsibility for refusing to coerce her would be a heavy one.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

It is believed that, if Great Britain objects to the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty, it will be because Lord Lansdowne's, rather than Lord Salisbury's, influence prevails in the ministry. The premier is thoroughly conversant with American ways and American sentiment and, moreover, believes that the canal will be of as great benefit to Great Britain as to the United States. With Lord Lansdowne, the minister of foreign affairs, however, the case is different. He lacks intimate knowledge of American sentiment and is disposed to defend the dignity of the empire from a senate informality which many regard as an affront. Besides, on the part of others who will help to make up British policy, there is a feeling that in return for what is demanded by the United States in the construction and defense of the canal, some compensation should be secured. The spirit of trade is strong with them, and they do not like to give up something, even though it be unsubstantial, without getting something else in return.

Still, if the British statesmen could realize the strength of the American sentiment against asking any consent at all and in favor of going ahead with the Nicaragua canal, be the consequences what they may, they would not run the risk of further straining the relations with this country. A diplomatic reply requesting the negotiation of another treaty would not necessarily be irritating, but it would be disappointing, while a blunt refusal, couched in the spirit displayed by some members of congress, would be certain to result in the doing of that from which British consent is withheld. It is a delicate situation which is perhaps fortunate in developing at the end of the congressional session.

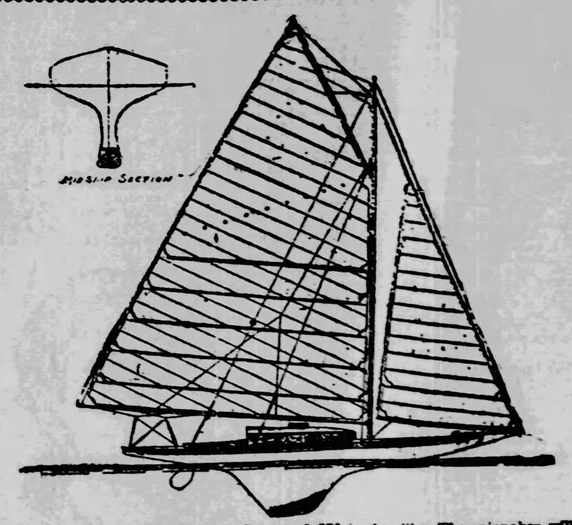
A Wise Delay.

The Senate committee on foreign relations has acted adversely on Senator Morgan's resolution declaring the right of the United States to proceed with the construction of the Nicaragua canal regardless of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. To report such a resolution favorably would be a great discourtesy to Great Britain, which now has the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty under consideration. The time within which Great Britain must act upon this treaty has nearly expired. It is to be hoped that there will be no further delay and that the action will be favorable. If this country is to take money from its own treasury and construct the Nicaragua canal it certainly ought to have the right to manage that canal and fortify and protect it, and it ought not to be expected to obligate itself to keep it open in time of war to the ships of an enemy.

New Scheme Incubating.

The Union Pacific railroad has called a stockholders' meeting to consider the issue of $100,000,000 new stock, which will make its total stock capitalization $297,000,000. The Pennsylvania railroad recently increased its capital to $150,000,000, and now there is a story out that the stockholders are to be called together to authorize $100,000,000 more. Evidently the public hunger for new railroa securities is to be satisfied, but in both these cases, so far, the increased capitalization has been balanced by the purchase of new and valuable extensions, which increase their earnings. What new scheme of absorption the Pennsylvania now has is not known, but a hundred millions, if issued, will buy a big mileage. No wonder the financial world is on tiptoe with expectation.

Nordberg's Defender of Canada's Cup.



The prospective defender for the Canada's cup, now being built by the Milwaukee Construction company, after designs by N. H. McGregor, will be launched about May 1, and will be known as the Nordberg boat. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 43 feet; water line length, 27 feet; beam, 9 feet 6 inches; draught, 6 feet 9 inches. The sail spread will be about 1,225 feet, of which 950 feet will be in the mainsail and 270 in the jib. The spinnaker will contain 540 feet, and the balloon-jib 475 feet. There will be no topsails. The framing will be of white oak and the planking of cedar. She will carry outside ballast in the form of a bulb weighing 5,700 pounds. It is probable that the sails will be made by Carpenter, in Chicago. Of the five yachts now in sight for the trial races, three will be classified as keel boats, and the remaining two as centerboarders.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Secret Signals of Tradesmen.

Will The System Be Adopted Here?

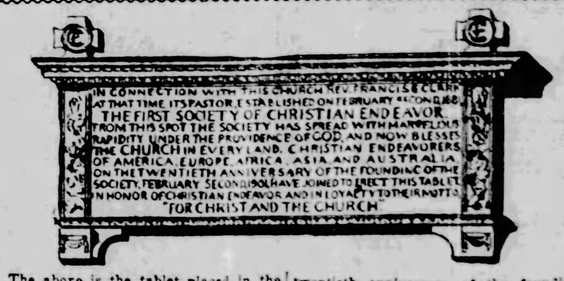
Brokers and tradesmen in England have an elaborate code of signals which is used between partners in the presence of a third party, and some attempts have already been made to introduce the same into this country. In making a "deal" one partner will telegraph the other "raise the price" by passing his finger over his upper lip, or "lower the price" by stroking the lower lip.

"Be cautious" is indicated by rubbing the left eye with the back of the forefinger. "Accept the offer" or "clinch the deal" is conveyed by pulling the waistcoat down with both hands, as if straightening it, and "stop negotiations" by biting at the thumb nail. The sign "postpone" is made by passing the hand over the forehead.

Another signal is to wind the watch-chain about the left forefinger, which means "the applicant for employment will not do." Placing the finger tips of both hands together means that the interviewed employe is to be dismissed. When a shopwalker extends the first two fingers of the right hand and grips the others the assitants know that the customer is a kleptomaniac.

Old hands at trade can, it is said, carry on a conversation in a masterly manner in the presence of a third party as expert as themselves, but ignorant of the special signal code by which they work.

Christian Endeavor Anniversary Tablet.


IN CONNECTION WITH THIS CHURCH REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK
AT THAT TIME ITS PASTOR, ESTABLISHED ON FEBRUARY 2 CONGRE
THE FIRST SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR
FROM THIS SPOT THE SOCIETY HAS SPREAD WITH MARVELOUS
RAPIDITY UNDER THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD, AND NOW BLESSES
THE CHURCH IN EVERY LAND. CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS
OF AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA AND AUSTRALIA
ON THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE
SOCIETY, FEBRUARY SECOND, 1901, HAVE JOINED TO ERECT THIS TABLET
IN HONOR OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND IN LOYALTY TO ITS MOTTO
"FOR CHRIST AND THE CHURCH"

The above is the tablet placed in the church at Portland to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Society of Christian Endeavor.

A Five Thousand Mile Trip in a Canoe.

The most daring and dangerous canoe trip ever planned will shortly be undertaken by two young Baltimoreans, Alvah D. James and Barton Haxall.

It will be five thousand miles in length, a large part of it will be upon the waters of the Atlantic ocean and the canoeists will depend solely upon the old style Indian paddle to propel them over the entire distance.

"We expect to make our start," says Mr. James, "from Carter's creek, Virginia, some time early in March, and will paddle first to the mouth of the Rappahannock river. From there we will go to Cape Charles and Henry and out into the Atlantic. Skirting the coast, we will paddle to New York. This will be the hardest part of the journey, for, although we are both immune to seasickness, the tossing which the waves will give our little craft will be nothing short of marvellous. We do not, however, apprehend that it will be in any way dangerous. As we calculate upon an average speed of from 30 to 35 miles a day, we expect to be about six or eight days on this part of our journey.

"We do not intend to spend any time in New York, but will paddle across the state to Lake Erie by way of the Erie canal. From this point we will pass from the Welland canal into Lake Ontario and traverse it to the St. Lawrence river. We have timed our trip so that we expect to be in the Thousand Islands during the height of the outing season in that section.

"It will be after we leave this section that our journey will begin in earnest. We shall go down the St. Lawrence river, passing out the mouth some time during the early fall. We will hug the coast on all of this trip on ocean waters, passing through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and around Nova Scotia by way of Northumberland Sound. Coming down the east coast of Nova Scotia we will touch at Halifax, and then, crossing at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, strike the Maine coast. From this point we will keep right along the coast, and expect to be in Southern waters by next winter.

"Along the entire American coast on the Atlantic there exists a complete chain of islands, sandbars, reefs, etc., which, while dangerous for larger craft, will protect our little boat from the sweeping seas. We do not intend to go outside of this line of natural breakwaters except where it becomes absolutely necessary.

"Upon reaching Cape Sable at the southern extremity of the Florida mainland, we will lay our course north, skirting the coast of the Gulf of Mexico down to the mouth of the Rio Grande river. Here our journey will end and we shall return home overland. All told, we do not expect the voyage to occupy more than eighteen months, and as we have thoroughly discounted all the impediments to its successful completion we have no thought than to traverse the entire distance without hurt or hindrance.

"The greatest dangers we expect to encounter will come from the surf along the Atlantic coast. We intend to go ashore whenever we see a storm coming, and will, of course, have to run the chance of having our boat smashed by the surf in landing or launching, but we are confident that we can manage that. We have no fear at all of being blown to sea, as we are strong enough to navigate the boat in any wind in which we may be caught. I do not think the trip will be anything like as dangerous as that of Captain Slocum, who navigated the sloop Spray all around the world, or as that of Captain Andrews, who proposes to cross the Atlantic in a boat no larger than the canoe in which we shall make our voyage."

The boat in which this remarkable trip is to be made is a regular St. Lawrence river canoe, 17 feet in length, and with a beam of 4 feet 3 inches. Fully equipped for the journey it weighs less than 200 pounds.

Airtight compartments are at the ends. These compartments will take up nearly all space in the boat, except a limited amount in the center. This latter will be just large enough for the canoeists to sit tailor-fashion on the boat's false bottom.—New York Journal.

Increasing Deposits.

One of the interesting features of the situation is the enormous expansion of bank deposits that is now taking place. The deposits of the New York associated banks, or those which are included in the Clearing-house association, have crossed the $1,000,000,000 mark, and it is estimated by competent authorities that a statement which would include the trust companies and other financial institutions that do not make reports to the clearing house would show a grand total of deposits of very nearly, if not quite, double this amount. For the associated banks alone the gain since the first of last year, or during a period of less than two months, has been about $200,000,000. Loans also have been increasing at very nearly the same rate, and both items now stand at the highest points on the record.

The state of the items of loans and deposits which is revealed by current bank reports speaks eloquently of the general condition of the country. It indicates not only entire confidence in the stability of the foundations underlying present business operations, but also a desire on the part of business interests to extend their operations on a scale never before attempted. The feeling apparently is that the monetary resources of the country are practically unlimited, and that while occasionally technical conditions may bring about brief periods of comparatively tight money, the general tendency of money rates will be toward a lower rather than a higher level.

Publishers' Column

1901—Colonial Calendar—1901.

We have a few Blade 1901 Calendars left, and while they last will send to any of our subscribers who will send 10c in stamps to cover cost of mailing. These calendars consist of two beautifully colored Colonial designs, and a third sheet, on which the calendar is printed. As the colored designs have no printing on them, they are suitable for framing, and when framed cannot be told from genuine water color paintings.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER. REDUCED PRICES

We have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware. These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper, they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

The manufacturer's stamp is on each article, and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	$2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.25
1 dozen knives or forks	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.60
Sugar shell	.75
Cold meat fork	.35
Pickle fork, long	.80
Berry spoon	1.25
Mustard Spoon	.30
Preserve spoon	1.00
Jelly knife	1.00
Sugar tongs	1.00

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is of silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This sarae watch the Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above. In open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published by this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

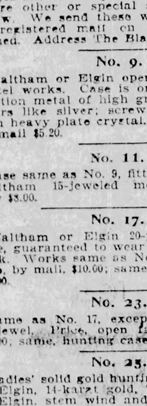
CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1977—Hillis Waist.

Sizes for 12 and 14 years. A pretty surplice waist for girls of twelve and fourteen is shown in the "Hillis." The surplice front has six narrow tucks at the shoulder that end above the bust, leaving a pretty effect over the bust that is gathered at the belt. A chemisette is



faced on the lining, over which the surplice crosses. There is a plain French back and the new bishop sleeve. The Hillis waist is made of old-rose cashmere with black silk dots. The chemisette and belt of rose silk are trimmed with black-velvet ribbon. The gold braid, so very stylish now, could be used instead of the ribbon, or with it. Dark blue or green material would be especially smart, with a trimming of gold braid.

1984—Holcombe Coat.

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. An excellent coat for little boys of two and four is the "Holcombe." This has a circular skirt attached to a body, the joining covered with a belt. The body has a one-piece back and a double-breasted front with a neck piece. The deep sailor collar gives extra warmth. There is a two-piece sleeve with a turn back cuff. This

little coat, if made of double-faced elder cloth, need not be lined. The model is of heavy scarlet flannel with black dashes. It is trimmed with narrow black braid and fastens fly front fashion on the left side.

1947—Sonia Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. In the "Sonia" a very original effect is given by the open lingerie sleeves and velvet lacing. Old-rose satin-lands-down is the material for the blouse and

a small part of the sleeve. The vest and undersleeves are of white Liberty crepe de Chine, and the velvet lacing is black. There is a fitted lining and plain back. The sleeves may be lined or not.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1562—Boy's Pajamas.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A simple and practical design, easy to make and comfortable to wear. They may be

made of pongee or China silk, French or outing flannel, or cotton cheviots. Stitching is the only finish and the front of jacket may be closed with button-holes and buttons, or little laps of the material.

SOLD TO INDIANS.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 25.—The curious romance of a white girl's life among Blackfeet Indians for sixteen years has just come out through a suit brought by Alice Burke against Thomas Husson, a rich cattle rancher of eastern Oregon.

Alice Burke seeks to recover a ranch which once belonged to her father and is now valued at $22,000. Burke and Husson started to cross the plains from Kansas to Oregon. Burke was detained and placed his girl, then 2 years old, with Mr. Husson.

Husson sold the child to a Blackfeet chief for twelve ponies and when Burke arrived in Oregon told him that Alice had died. Six years ago Burke died and the Hussons have been carrying on his ranch. Alice meanwhile grew up among the tribe in Idaho and when white people remarked on her fine hair the Indian said she was a half-breed whose father was dead. She gained the love of the son of Chief Fleetwing, who was sent to Carlisle.

While there Alice took lessons of the Indian agent's wife and kept pace with him in his studies. Finally the revelation of her white blood came when she was an applicant for a place in a big tribal ceremony. Then young Husson appeared and told her story, but offered her only $100 for her father's property. She refused and investigated and is now suing for the recovery of the land. When she gets it she is to marry John Fleetwing.

Republican Birthplace.

Ripon, Wis., Feb. 20.—Local antiquarians claim that the meeting which marked the birthplace of the Republican party was held in a schoolhouse in this town 47 years ago to-day. It was at one time the home of Governor Peck. A movement is on foot to buy the building and make it the home of a political and historical museum for Wisconsin.

LOST IN SIGHT OF PORT

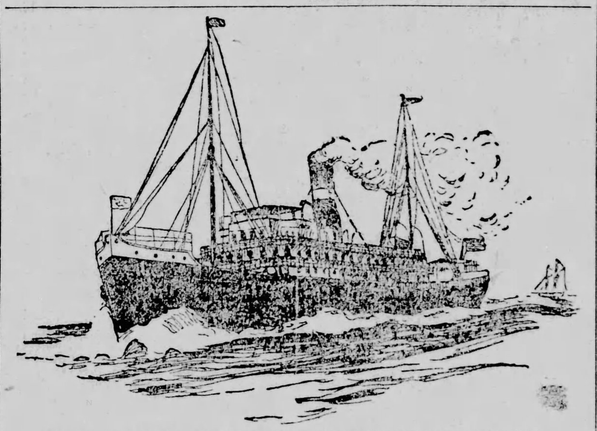
Steamer City of Rio de Janeiro Wrecked in the Golden Gate.

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—The sinking of the Pacific mail steamer Rio de Janeiro, after striking a rock in the Golden Gate during the dense fog yesterday morning, was the most appalling disaster this coast has known for many years. Most of the bodies of the 120 or more victims are at the bottom of the sea any many of them may never be recovered. The water where the ship lies is deep and the current swift and the dead, with most of the wreckage, probably will be carried far out into the Pacific. The number of lives lost may never be known exactly, owing to the fact that the ship's records were lost and it is practically impossible to tell just how many Chinese were in the steerage. The Call to-day, basing its figures on statements of the Pacific Mail Steamship company's officials, says that 122 persons perished, the Chronicle gives the number at 128, and the Examiner states that 111 cannot be accounted for. The vessel, with its valuable cargo, will be a total loss.

The Drowned.

Passengers — Rounseville Wildman, United States consul general at Hong Kong.

Mrs. Rounseville Wildman, wife of the United States consul.



THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

Rounseville Wildman, Jr., son of the United States consul.

Dorothy Wildman, daughter of the United States consul.

Miss Kate Reidy, of San Francisco, governess of Wildman children.

Mrs. Sarah W. Wakefield, of Oakland.

Miss Naomi Wakefield, daughter of Mrs. Wakefield.

Miss Rowena Jehu, of Alameda.

Alfred Hart, jeweler, of Manila, formerly of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Mrs. Alfred Hart.

William A. Henshall, attorney, of Honolulu.

Harry Guyon, painter, of Petaluna.

Dr. William E. Dodd, oculist, Butte, Mont.

Angelo Gussoni, foreman Lowry sugar

CONSUL WILDMAN.

plantation, Kauni.

Charles Downdall, barrister, of Shanghai, with family, residing in Santa Barbara.

William McPhee, of San Francisco, was on his way home from Honolulu.

W. A. Woodworth, of Denver.

Mrs. W. A. Woodworth, of Denver.

H. C. Matheson, of Yokohama.

H. F. Seymour, editor of the Manila American.

Dr. Onkawara, a Japanese physician from Honolulu.

Mrs. Onkawara, wife of the doctor.

Japanese servant of Mrs. Onkawara, name unknown.

Leong Chung, well-to-do Chinese student.

Charles J. A. Cox, steerage passenger from Honolulu.

Mr. Oda, Japanese merchant from Honolulu.

Mr. Sakuri, Japanese merchant from Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. Takata, Honolulu.

U. Sito, Japanese from Yokohama.

Mrs. Ivka Hamasoke, Yokohama.

Miss Hikiaseki, Japanese from Yokohama.

Miss M. Hamasaki, Yokohama.

S. Taumuro, Japanese, from Kobe.

Chinese:

The number of Chinese passengers lost is variously estimated at from 24 to 43.

Officers and crew:

Captain W. Ward, of San Francisco.

J. C. Johnson, first officer, a Russian-Finn, of San Francisco.

John Rooney, purser, resident of Ocean View.

R. T. MacCoun, first assistant engineer, San Francisco.

T. H. Brady, second assistant engineer, San Francisco.

W. A. Munro, third assistant engineer, San Francisco.

Harry A. Scott, Steward, San Francisco.

Mrs. J. L. Dormann, stewardess, San Francisco.

D. A. Carvin, Quartermaster, lived on steamer.

Edward Barwick, butcher, San Francisco.

A. Malcolm, saloon watchman, lived on steamer.

John A. McArthur, steerage watchman, veteran G. A. R., San Francisco.

F. H. Smith, water tender, San Francisco.

H. M. Lewis, water tender.

Fred D. Greenway, oiler.

Walter Smith, oiler.

Chinese crew:

The steamship company estimates that of the Chinese crew 30 were drowned.

The wreck of the Rio, which for a while hung on a pinnacle of the rock where she struck in the Golden Gate, so that parts of the upper works were visible, has slid off into deep water, and is now entirely out of sight.

Fort Point, where Pilot Jordan claims the vessel struck, marks the narrowest point of the entrance to the bay, and is usually given a wide berth by mariners. The tide there runs high, and at times has a swirling motion.

There is a light on top of the fort and a fog bell, but the latter cannot be heard far when a westerly wind is blowing.

Pilot Captain Jordan has been a master mariner on this coast for over 20 years. He came from the Atlantic coast. Previous to being appointed a pilot about twelve years ago, Jordan was in command of the Wellington, Bristol, and other coal vessels plying between Puget port and Puget Sound. He was a remarkably successful navigator and never before had any notable misfortune.

Jordan declares the loss of the steamer could not have been foreseen. According to his story, the vessel drifted half a mile broadside in the fog that enveloped the homebound steamer like a pall, and no man could have judged either the direction or the velocity of the invisible current that changed her course and sent her on the Fort Point ledge.

New York, Feb. 22.—The steamer City of Rio de Janeiro (not Rio de Janeiro) sailed from Hong Kong, January 22, for San Francisco, via Yokohama, in command of Captain Ward. She belonged to the Pacific Mail Steamship company. The City of Rio de Janeiro was an iron vessel, built at Chester, Pa., in 1878, by Roach & Son. She was 344 feet long, 38 feet beam and 28.9 feet deep and registered 3,548 tons gross and 2,275 tons net.

In speaking of the loss of the Rio de Janeiro John B. Roach, president of the ship-building company, says: "The rapid sinking of the ship was due to the fact that she was not built as modern ships are, with water-tight bulkheads dividing the vessel up into comparatively small compartments. At the time the Rio was built this practice of insuring the safety of vessels had not been developed as it is to-day. The Rio was a staunch and steady ship, splendidly constructed and had proved her seaworthiness in a dozen typhoons, but the lack of water-tight bulkheads was a defect in case the ship struck a reef which tore a large hole in her."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WARD.

Unfortunate captain of the Rio de Janeiro, who refused to save himself. Capt. Ward was a fine type of the modern sea captain, young, ambitious, careful and in love with his work. He once told a friend that if ever his ship went down and lives were lost he should not care to live.

WRECK LOCATED.

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—It is stated to-day that the position of the wrecked Rio de Janeiro has been located, by sounding, in 13 fathoms of water, a depth at which divers can work. It is said to be exactly one-quarter of a mile southwest of Fort Point buoy, probably within a stone's throw of the walls of Fort Winfield Scott. It is not impossible that the imprisoned bodies may be recovered.

Third Officer Alive.

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—J. C. Holland, third officer of the Rio de Janiero, who, on the day of the wreck, was among the missing, has reported, to the surprise and delight of his friends, unharmed. It is not known how he came to be unmbered with the dead, further than that after the boat sank he did not report his escape to any of the officers of the steamship company.

After the Rio struck upon the reef Holland assisted Captain Ward in getting the passengers into the life boats. He and the captain walked aft together on the starboard side and just as they reached the saloon the boat gave a lurch and disappeared beneath the water. Holland was carried down by the suction, but managed to get hold of a life preserver, which assisted him to rise to the surface, but not until he had been almost strangled by the salt water. Being an expert swimmer he succeeded in keeping afloat until picked up by an Italian fisherman. Holland has relatives residing in New York.

Easy Colds

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat, you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always the harder to cure.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

TRUST COMPANIES

Combine In One Great Trust—Organization to Finance Enterprises.

New York, Feb. 25.—The North American Trust company of New York has absorbed the principal registration and corporation trust companies doing business in the United States. The amalgamated company, reorganized under the laws of New Jersey, will have a capitalization, including surplus, of $60,000,000.

The chief companies now acquired are the Corporation Trust company of New Jersey, the Corporation Trust company of New York, the Corporation Organization and Trust company of Chicago, the New Jersey Registration company of Boston, and the Corporation Trust company of Maine.

The briefest possible description of the business of the newly formed corporation was given by one of its directors yesterday, who said: "We shall conduct a financial department store at No. 140 Broadway.

The new corporation giant has also bought a large realty trust company, and there is talk of its maintaining a title guarantee company in connection with it. The Seventh National bank and the Ninth National bank of this city are also directly interested in the new corporation.

President Oakleigh Thorne, of the North American Trust company, before sailing for Havana and giving the facts quoted above, said:

"In order to cover the transfer and registration business, the North American Trust company of New Jersey has acquired the control of the Corporation Trust company of New Jersey, which is the oldest corporation trust company organized and which represents to-day over $6,000,000,000 of registered capital.

"The capital stock of the Corporation Trust company of New Jersey is only $100,000. The amount of its surplus is reported to be about $900,000. There are several subsidiary institutions in various states, organized and doing business as trust companies, the majority of the stock of which has been acquired and paid for by the North American Trust company of New York.

"The North American Trust company has effected a combination of financial enterprises which will make it possible for a single agency to care for the interests of a new company, from its organization, through the various steps of flotation, promotion, financiering, acting as trustee of mortgages, acting as registrar and transfer agent of stock, receiving and holding its deposits, and actually being enabled to procure for it all the advantages of a banking deposit."

—"Better out than in"—that humor that you notice. To be sure it is out and all out, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senate—By vote of 18 to 42 rejected conference report on military academy appropriation bill. This action came at conclusion of spirited debate upon provisions against hazing inserted in bill by conference committee. Report of conferees was rejected because regarded by large majority of Senate as too drastic. Mr. Deboe delivered his announced speech upon Nicaragua canal, advocating construction of water way by United States. Effort was made to obtain consideration for bill reviving grade of vice admiral of the navy for benefit of Rear Admirals Sampsons and Schely, but it was unavailing.

House—Devoted day to consideration of sundry civil appropriation bill, debate being chiefly upon national irrigation of arid lands. Passed resolution calling upon Secretary of State and Secretary of Treasury regarding shipments to South Africa of horses, mules and other army supplies.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Senate—Spent the day on the postoffice appropriation bill. The amendment of Mr. Butler proposing a reduction of about 9 per cent in the pay for postal railway service was defeated—is to 31—after a debate in which Mr. Depew answered Mr. Butler's criticisms on the large profits made by American roads. Late in the day a sharp controversy on the pneumatic tube question was precipitated by an amendment offered by Mr. Mason extending that service to Chicago and one by Mr. Vest extending it to St. Louis. Mr. Hale severely criticised those promoting the system, referring to a "job and lobby." When he made a point of order that a committee had not passed on the amendment, the advocates of the extension quickly circulated a call for a meeting of the committee on postoffices, and the session closed with Mr. Wolcott's humorous announcement of the committee meeting in response to the imperative demands made on him.

House—Passed the sundry civil appropriation bill to-day and entered upon consideration of the general deficiency—the last of the general appropriation bills.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Senate—Considered postoffice appropriation bill. Amendment providing for pneumatic tube service killed. The old controversy over the special appropriations for fast mail service engaged much attention. It was decided to begin holding night sessions Friday night.

House—Passed deficiency appropriation bill after day of exciting debate.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Senate—Passed two of the great supply bills—the postoffice and the diplomatic and consular appropriation. During the greater part of the session a proposition to discontinue the appropriations for fast mail facilities from New York to New Orleans via Atlanta and from Kansas City, Mo., to Newton, Kan., was under discussion. By a decisive vote the appropriations were continued. An effort was made to obtain an appropriation to continue the pneumatic tube service in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, but it failed. An amendment was agreed to authorizing the Postmaster General to investigate the question of establishing a postal telegraph system and to report his findings to the next Congress. After a spirited debate the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was rejected and sent back to conference. Early in the day Washington's farewell address, in accordance with a custom of the Senate on Washington's birthday, was read, the reader being Senator Beacon, of Georgia.

House—Devoted an hour to unanimous consent legislation and two hours and a half each to the passage of private claims bills and private pension bills. Nine bills were passed by unanimous consent and twenty-nine claim bills and 128 pension bills were passed. Among the latter was the Senate bill to pension the widow of the late General Henry W. Lawton, who was killed in the Philippines. As the bill passed the Senate it carried $100 a month. The House cut the amount down to $50 upon the representation that Mrs. Lawton enjoyed a comfortable income.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Senate—Passed St. Louis exposition appropriation bill, with amendments for Sunday closing and an appropriation of $50,000 for the Charleston exposition next December. Passed fortification appropriation bill.

House—Adopted a resolution to investigate the pay of its employes. The bill to increase the efficiency of the revenue cutter service was debated for two hours, but no action was taken. Several of the appropriation bills were sent to conference. The seed amendment to the agricultural bill was agreed to. At 4 o'clock public business was suspended to permit the House to pay tribute to the memories of the late Representatives Clarke, of New Hampshire and Shaw, of New York.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senate—Devoted the day to debate on the Philippine amendment to the army appropriation bill.

House—Devoted the day to conference reports. Concurred in senate amendment to navy bill, striking out appropriations for new battleships and cruisers.

VANDERLIP RESIGNS.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The resignation of Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the treasury, was announced at the department to-day, to take effect upon the qualification of his successor, not later than March 8.

THE FILIPINOS CELEBRATED

The Birthday of Washington With Great Enthusiasm.

Manila, Feb. 22.—The federal party covered itself with distinction last evening on the occasion of the banquet given under its auspices on the eve of Washington's birthday. The company included some 250 of the leading Filipinos and Americans. The dining hall and tables were beautifully decorated, and the menu was excellent. Among the twenty who sat at the principal tables were Gen. MacArthur, Gen. Wheaton, Gen. Bates, Gen. Young and the members of the United States Philippine commission.

President Tervera, who presided at the banquet, said the Filipinos, who had struggled to secure freedom and true democracy, such as only one nation could give them, rejoiced to add to the American sentiment another, namely, that Washington was first in the hearts of the Filipinos.

Gen. MacArthur, who eulogized Washington, said it was he who discovered the fact that independent republicanism, without stable institutions, could never be successful.

"Expansion must seize all nations," continued the governor general, "which produce beyond their own wants. We have come, not with menace, but with inspiration, and hope to plant the republican government of personal liberty. Under the American flag, injustice and oppression are impossible."

Attorney General Torres declared that the government founded by Washington was worthy of the highest admiration of the Filipinos.

Judge Taft, who was introduced as "the carrier of peaceful government to the provinces," likened the resistance of the American colonies to royal and patrician oppression unto the resistance of the Filipinos to similar injustice. He spoke eloquently and encouragingly regarding the political and commercial future of the Philippines.

Manila, Feb. 23.—Thousands of Filipinos gathered around the Luneta band pavilion near the shore yesterday afternoon and listened to and applauded American sentiments expressed by native and American orators, the occasion being the celebration of Washington's birthday. It was the first great gathering under the auspices of the Federal party. Filipino and American flags fluttered from ships in the bay and over various parts of the assemblage. They were intertwined on the speaker's stand.

The Federalists marched from various sections, each party following a banner designating its own locality and crowded closely about the pavilion, where were Governor General MacArthur and other generals, the members of the United States Philippine committee and a number of Filipino leaders.

President Tervera, who was one of the principal speakers, testified on behalf of the Federal party to the confidence felt by Filipinos in the American government. He said his fellow countrymen especially revered Washington as a type of the highest Americanism and considered there was no servility in acknowledging American sovereignty.

General Luke E. Wright, of the commission, in the course of a speech dealing with Washington's career and achievements, assured the Filipinos that the Americans had come among them to plant such forms of liberty as they knew and enjoyed at home.

PREPARING FOR PEACE.

Manila, Feb. 23.—Commissioner Worcester is preparing a bill for submission to the commission permitting the leasing of land until a government shall have been established which shall have authority to alienate the lands for mining claims. Many squatters have settled in the province of Benuet and Lepanto, and are mining gold and other metals, which abound. The leases authorized by the proposed bill will not permit the carrying out of mining operations or the cutting of timber, but will give the lessees other advantages in the direction of ownership. Thousands of men are working upon the government wagon road between Dagupan and Baguio, the capital of the Benguet province, which is being constructed at a fractional part of the cost estimated by army engineers.

The records of temperature at Baguio for December and January show the weather to have been remarkably cool and salubrious. A health resort for soldiers and civilians is soon to be established there.

Coming Home.

The Thirty-third infantry will sail on the transport Logan March 1, stopping at Vigan to take Companies C, E, and M, which have been detained at Ilocos by smallpox, provided the quarantine is raised.

MUSTERED OUT.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—The 37th infantry, U. S. V., was mustered out of service to-day at the Presidio. The major portion of the regiment returned to this country on the transport Sheridan February 7. Those who remained behind with a view to re-enlisting, will be mustered out at the same time in Manila.

After Food Inspector.

Cincinnati, Feb. 25.—Arbuckle Bros. of New York, have petitioned Judge Thompson, of the United States court, for an injunction to restrain State Food Commissioner Blackburn in the course he has announced for the enforcement of the statute which prohibits the adulterating of coffee by coating, polishing or powdering coffee grains, so as to give them the appearance of better grade. The commissioner further ruled that it was not in remplliance with the provisions of the law to label such articles "compound."

SURPRISED.

Flavor of Food Won Her.

"When the landlay told me that the new dish at my plate was the much talked of food, Grape-Nuts. I tasted it languidly expecting the usual tasteless, insipid compound posing under some one of the various names of 'breakfast food.'

"I am a school teacher and board. Have usually been in robust health, but last spring I had the much dreaded symptoms of spring fever set in with great severity. I could hardly keep at my work and headaches were almost constant. Food had become nauseating and I only partook of any sort of food from a sense of duty.

"My nights were spent in distress. The first taste of Grape-Nuts yielded a flavor that was new and attracted me at once. I arose from the table satisfied, having enjoyed my meal as I had not done for weeks. So I had Grape-Nuts food for breakfast every day, and soon found other reasons besides my taste for continuing the food.

"All of the spring fever symptoms disappeared, the headaches left, my complexion cleared up, and after a supper of Grape-Nuts I found myself able to sleep like a baby, in spite of a hard day and hard evening's work. The food has never palled on my appetite nor failed in furnishing a perfect meal, full of strength and vigor. I know from my own experience, of the value of this food for any one who feels strength lagging under the strain of work, and it is evident that the claim made by the makers that it is a brain food is well taken. Please omit my name if you publish this." The lady lives in Hanover, Ind. Name supplied by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

KITCHENER'S ESCAPE.

London, Feb. 20.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says the Boers at Klip river, February 13, derailed a train containing Kitchener's baggage. The train was preceded by another, on which the commander-in-chief was a passenger. An armored train drove off the Boers, but the latter secured all the contents of the train derailed.

CAUSE IS HOPELESS.

Pretoria, Feb. 21.—Reports from Lydenburg say that acting President Schalk-Burger, addressing a gathering of burghers recently, told them he now recognized that their cause was quite hopeless and that a prolongation of hostilities was futile. Personally, he added, he would not take it upon himself to advise a surrender; but he would say that surrender was inevitable, it was foolish to surrender in twos and threes as the proper course was to come to a general agreement and surrender as a nation.

BOOTH'S BODY.

Erie, Pa., Feb. 23.—Col. R. S. Cullom, commandant of the Pennsylvania soldiers' home, who was in charge of the squad that guarded the body of John Wilkes Booth, after thirty-five years has consented to tell the story of its disposition. He says:

"After the autopsy it at first was decided to place the body in the hands of Col. Baker, the celebrated detective, with orders to sink it at sea. But this plan was abandoned. Immediately after the autopsy was performed the body was delivered to the chief of detectives, at midnight, and he took it by rowboat to the old penitentiary in the ground grounds. It was there buried in a cell. It was subsequently removed and buried at the foot of the gallows, where the other malefactors were buried. Some years afterward Edwin Booth, who had always been known as a loyal man and who went into dignified retirement immediately after the tragedy, requested permission of the government to remove his brother's body. The request was granted and the dust of John Wilkes Booth reposes in the family lot in the cemetery in Baltimore."

Snow in Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 23.—The first fall of snow of the winter came at 6 o'clock last evening.

$500.00 in Gold Free.

WAR PUZZLE.

A	E	F
H	I	L
M	O	R
S	S	T

We will give $500.00 in Gold to any person who can arrange the 12 letters printed in the above square so as to spell correctly the names of three well-known Generals of the United States Army during the war with Spain. Any one of said names, if correctly spelled, will be worth $100 to you. You should not take more than one hour of your time, which we will refund to you in full if your answer is received. In making the three names, the letters must be used as many times as they appear, and no letter can be used which does not appear. After you have found the three correct names you will be required to form a sentence containing not more than six words, which will be worth $100 to you. We make this liberal offer to people with whom we have never before done business with a view of introducing our goods in the United States and Canada. Try and Win. If you think you have the answer and send them to us at once on a postal card, who knows but what you will get the gold? Answer, as we may receive many answers at the same time, and the first correct answer we open will get the $500. We hope you will win it, as we are giving away this amount to introduce our goods. Address your answer plainly to

METROPOLITAN AND RURAL HOME CO., 20 North William Street, New York City, N. Y.

10,000 RAZORS GIVEN AWAY!

Sheffield Razors known the world over as best made. To introduce our Electric Tooth Soap we offer handsome Sheffield Razor, FREE, to every purchaser of Electric Tooth Soap. Address PREMIUM SOAP CO., 25 3d Ave., New York City

CONDITION—With your application you must print the name, street and number of your nearest express office. Send with it 50c. in silver or stamps, to help pay postage, packing, etc., and you will receive free a package of Electric Tooth Soap & Complexion Soap, which has no equal for the complexion, and a coupon which, when presented together with our extra offer of a handsome Sheffield steel razor, entitles you to one razor free. Send at once, as we will not make this offer after the 10,000 razors are given away. Your money will be cheerfully refunded if you are not entirely satisfied with the soap and razor. We make this offer because we want to introduce our soaps. Some friends may send you 50c. for soap, who might not be willing to send 50c. and 25c. for soap and razor. We make this offer to those who appreciate the present. Show our goods. If you wish a fine Sheffield steel razor free, send at once.

COUPON NUMBER 5021

THE END COMING.

Looks as Though De Wet's Forces Are Scattering InCollapse.

London, Feb. 25.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"Middlesburg, Transvaal, Feb. 24. French reports from Piet Retief, Feb. 22, that the result of the columns sweeping the country east is that the Boers are retreating in scattered and disorganized parties to the number of some five thousand in front of him.

"Amsterdam and Piet Retief have been occupied and troops are protecting the Swazi frontier. French will push on, but it much hampered by the continuous heavy rains.

"Summary of total losses inflicted upon the enemy up to Feb. 16: 292 Boers known to have been killed and wounded in action, 50 taken prisoners, 183 surrendered, one 15-pounder gun, 462 rifles, 160,000 rounds of small ammunition, 3,500 horses, 70 mules, 5,530 trek oxen, 18,700 cattle, 155,400 sheep and 1,070 wagons and carts captured.

"Our casualties: Five officers and 41 men were killed, and four officers and 108 men wounded. I regret to say that Major Howard, a very gallant officer of the Canadian scouts, was killed February 17.

"Plumer reports that Colonel Owen captured DeWet's fifteen-pounder and pom pom February 23, as well as 53 prisoners and a quantity of ammunitin. We had no casualties. Enemy in full retreat and dispersing, being vigorously pursued.

"DeWet's attempt to invade Cape Colony has evidently completely failed."

A dispatch from Capetown says:

"Colonel Plumer engaged General DeWet yesterday near Disselfontein, on the south bank of the Orange river, capturing a gun and a pom pom and taking 50 prisoners.

"The Boers were scattered and are being pursued by Colonel Plumer. It is reported that General DeWet escaped to the opposite side in a boat and is now fleeing with a handful of followers.

"It is reported from a Boer source at Zeerust that General Delarey has been captured."

A correspondent of the Daily Mail, with Henniker's column, wiring Saturday, says:

"General DeWet was routed yesterday by Colonel Plumer, with whom were Colonels Henniker, Craddock, Jeffreys and Grabbo. This success was preceded by a series of desperate attempts on the part of the Boers to escape from the water belt of the Orange and Brack rivers.

Gen. DeWet, after unsuccessfully attempting to cross the Brak at Klip Drift and the Orange at Read's Drift and Mark's Drift, moved along the bank with one gun and one pom-pom, and lagered opposite Kameel Drift. At dawn Col. Plumer left Walgevordon, 22 miles west of the Boer camp, and moved northeast.

At Zaurgat he attacked the enemy, taking 40 prisoners. The pursuit was continued during the afternoon, the Boers moving toward Hopetown. Toward evening, the leading troops sighted the enemy, who had lagered beyond gun-range. Col. Owen charged the spot where the Boer artillery was supposed to be, and captured the whole of it. The enemy fled, leaving their horses ready saddled and their cooking pots full. According to the latest reports, only 400 Boers re-crossed to the north side of the river. The Orange river is greatly swollen.

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from De Aar, dated February 24:

"Mr. Steyn addressed the Boers yesterday, and told them they must all shift for themselves, returning to the Orange River Colony as best they could. He and Gen. De Wet took 300 of the best horses."

FITS I wish every person in the U. S. suffering with FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS to send for one of my large-sized 16-ounce bottles FREE.

DR. F. E. GRANT, Dept. 78, Kansas City, Mo.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED Use it one week free and exhibit it and sell it. BEST MADE. **1901 Models, $10 to $18** $5 to $10 Models, high grade, $7 to $12. **500 Second-hand Wheels** all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. We ship to anyone, anywhere, on approval and ten days trial without a cent in advance. **EARN A BICYCLE** distributing catalogues for us. We have a wonderful proposition to Agents for 1901. Write at once for our Special Offer and Catalogue. Address Dept. 4 D. **MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago**

LOOK HERE! 80 acres good oil land for sale. Box 155, Gibsonburg, O.

FINE Missouri Farms, brick, four mills, city properties, 61 Red Polle cattle, cheap for rent or trade. T. J. Simpson, Neosho, Missouri.

Wanted Agents in every county to sell "Family Memories." Good profits, steady work. Add. Campbell & Co., 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Man with rig to advertise and introduce our goods. Straight salary $18.00 weekly and expenses. Send stamp. Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Dept. 68, Indianapolis, Ind.

LADIES to do plain work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly; experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk T B, 34 Monroe St., Chicago.

MEN to learn barber trade. We can offer better inducements now than any other season; prepare for Spring rush; only eight weeks required; constant demand for graduates; tools given; catalogue mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill.

FREE TO LADIES who CANNOT FAIL to be PLEASED

FREE TO ALL RUPTURED

We will send our New Invented Electric Truss to suffer with our Treatment free of charge and one year before the sale of any Truss is made. Try it 60 days. If not entirely satisfactory, return it to us. Cured in your own Satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. Portman Drug Co., 40 Centre Ave., Chicago.

**WE TEAC

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TO MY SISTERS.

You, having heart and soul to hear
The trials of that thing, called Life—
Whose brows the scars of sorrow wear
The woes of health, from Passion's strife.

You, who through nights—when tempests rage,
Can lift your head, and e'en your heart,
And in the earnest fight for wage,
Can with the nobles bear your part.

You, women, bringing joys and smiles
Forever! like the generous sun,
And bearing forth with winsome wiles,
From man and earth the guerdon won!

You, who in silence, burdens bear
And kneeling, gently kiss the rod
What crowns eternal shall you wear,
When pilgrim clad, you mount to God!

Illustrious Saints—without a name,
You who celestial mountains climb!
You Heroes, whom no shouts proclaim—
Sisters, accept my simple rhyme.

—CARMEN SYLVA.

THE STORY OF CARMEN SYLVA

Since royalty is now so much in evidence, perhaps some glimpses of the life of the Queen of Roumania, one of the most gifted and intelligent of the royal women, will not come amiss.

Elizabeth Pauline Attilia, known by the title which she has won for herself, that of Carmen Sylva—the singer of the forest—is not only a good and wise queen, but a woman of wonderful versatility. She writes books—poetry as well as prose—composes music, carves in wood, and paints pictures, but, in addition to these accomplishments, she has lived a noble and useful life, spent in working for others.

Her father, the Prince of Weid, was married to him three times. First, according to the Lutheran faith, her own religion; then according to the Greek church, which is the creed of their kingdom, and lastly according to the Catholic church, the creed of her husband.

Four years after its birth, the queen lost her only child, a blow from which she has never recovered. But in spite of her lasting sorrow, her first thought has ever been for her people. She made herself acquainted with the needs of her kingdom, and though a Dutch woman, she learned to speak the Roumanian language. She has founded schools and public institutions of all kinds. She has taught the women to spin, to weave, to embroider, to be cleanly and good housekeepers, and to wear the national costume. In truth, she wears it herself and has made it obligatory that at the annual charity balls at Bucharest, the costume of the country shall be worn. She is generous to a fault, both of her time and money. She rises at four in the morning and works until eight at her desk in her great writing-room, a veritable fairyland of beauty. After that hour she is at the service of her people, and often talks, receives guests, and serves in matters of state, for fifteen hours at a stretch. Evenings are devoted to balls, dinners and theaters, for Bucharest is a very gay city and royalty must always be in evidence.

When the war between Turkey and Russia broke out, and while her husband was at the front with the troops, Elizabeth stayed behind superintending the hospital arrangements for the sick

and wounded. She cast aside her royal robes, and in the dress of a Red Cross nurse, did for Roumania what Florence Nightingale did for England, and what Clara Barton has done for America.

It may be of interest to know that the first novel which the Queen ever read was the Wide, Wide World, by Miss Warner; and she has a fondness for Dickens, the creator of Little Nell, Dick Swiveller, Sam Weller and the Marchioness.

If Carmen Sylva lacks any virtue it is that of patience. All of her tendencies are toward rapid thought, energetic work and freedom. She is impetuous and a natural born questioner. She has a knowledge of farm life, learned from personal experience; she can use her needle as deftly as her pen, and she reads and writes German, French, English, Latin and Roumanian, having, as well, conversational powers in Russian, Turkish, Spanish and Italian. "It is nothing to learn a language," she says.

She has never become tamely conventional, and perhaps for that reason her half-wild subjects love her the better. Respected and reverenced by them she must certainly be, for they have given her the sweetest of all names, the title of "Little Mother."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

THE COZY CORNER

The third of the Educational series, given this week, is written by a new member of our Cozy Corner, one who is a firm believer in the "Law of Suggestion," as an educative factor; a theory that is fast gaining ground with students of Psychology everywhere. It is certainly worth the serious attention of parents and teachers.

THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILD

As the educators of children, we should not be merely guide-boards pointing them the way to go, but should show that way by our example, and strive to be ourselves the superior beings we would have them become.

The offspring of such parents would come into the world equipped with strong moral and spiritual natures, and could be very progressive in his ideas and was rather dreaded amongst the royalties of Europe on that account. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was given the training of a man, and she records that her earliest ambition was to be a schoolmistress. She was brought up with Spartan simplicity and declares that the hardest lesson she has ever had to learn was how to enjoy luxury. In her girlhood she was a real forest-nymph, living a glad, free, out-of-door life, until visited by her first sorrow, the death of her dearly loved younger brother. Her grief for him was so intense that her mother took her to Russia to her aunt, the Grand Duchess Helene, one of the most liberal and intellectual women of the time. In her relative's splendid home the young girl met, not only those who were the most exalted and powerful in the court circle, but also the most brilliant intellectualities of all kingdoms. In this house she tumbled down stairs into the arms of her future husband, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, who later became the king of Roumania. When she married him, he was not yet a monarch, and in the strife which preceded his accession to the throne, it was he, woman's wit that piloted the way safely through many difficulties.

Carmen Sylva is a Protestant and the king a Catholic. She was obliged to be aided in an especial manner through thought and suggestion, which are the most spiritual methods to develop easily and naturally into excellent characters.

One whom a child loves will be a "suggestion" to it for its expressions to the extent it is made attractive to them through association. An always active love for all life, because each form of it is considered the out-working of an idea of Infinite Mind, will influence a child to respect the rights of all to live, and express, according to the grade of development, and life will be considered too sacred to mistreat or destroy unless necessary, and then in the most humane manner.

Such educators will have loving care for weakness in whatever form of expression; hence children educated by them will need no special lessons in respect to moral responsibility, reverence for old age, or things sacred.

Punishments are well replaced by suggestive methods, for, like reprimands, they produce some form of discord in bodily, moral or spiritual states, and are apt to be the result of impulsions that may be cruel and unjust.

In using "suggestion" we must make the state to which we would have the child attain more engrossive than that we would have it evade, or we will be disappointed in results, for the strongest suggestion will be the influential power. With a tendency in the child to note defects, all suggestion should be made in the opposite direction if we would overcome such tendency and bring him to the desired model life.

We are all consciously, or unconsciously, tools of suggestion, yet they are educators, and if we will, we may make them effective aids in whatever we desire to do.

To help children to think and act for themselves, and to make their lives those of judicious expression, should be the most important part of our mission to them, and as a central qualifying suggestion, I would educate them to recognize the Universal Good—God—in everything, and that their souls are agents to express this good in some degree in and through their bodies; that in this recognition true prayer will increase the influx of power which they receive from the Universal Good and enable them to express more of the angelic qualities.

It will aid them to attain a state of serenity, of perseverance in well doing, to think that though they are students in life's school, the term is eternity, immensity the sphere of opportunities, and the past and future but points in an eternal Now.

ON OTHER SUBJECTS.

"A Buckeye Mother" answers the "Discouraged Woman":—A "Discouraged Woman" asks if she shall join a "Don't Worry" club. She admits that she is familiar with all reasons why she should not worry, so except for the social recreation a club membership would bring, I do not see how she would be helped by this means. Would it not be better for her to study the reasons of her troubles, and see if they cannot be removed, or made better?

If she has several small children, her worry may be caused by a lack of means for their support, or, if, as I half suspect, she lacks wisdom in making the best of what she has to do with, let her ask advice of some one in whom she has confidence, as to how she can do better in this respect.

Possibly her husband (if she is a widow I do not presume to advise her) is not as helpful as he might and should be, and she does not know how to gain his assistance in the family cares. No "club" could help her in this. She should never expect a man to know what she needs, nor how she feels, unless she tells him plainly, and then acts upon the supposition that he will do as she wishes him to.

As a means of present and future help, she should teach her children, be they ever so small, to help themselves in every possible way, and not expect that she is to pick up after them, or do things they can do. This will apply to the other members of her family as well.

She should waste no time or strength talking of the things she would like to do, but cannot—rather let her do what she can and let the rest go.

Forethought is not worry. In raising children and keeping house there are some things that are inevitable, and it is the part of wisdom to prepare for them. Many people will advise you when they have no knowledge of the trouble you are enduring. I remember one of the greatest sorrows of my life was when I knew that my baby was too ill to recover, and the friends who were standing around would say "don't give up, maybe something will happen to turn the sickness for the better." I knew it was impossible, and feeling that I must prepare myself to lose him, I wished the well-meaning people would leave me in peace to do this. They knew nothing of what was necessary for me to do, and tried to give me what might have been comfort for them.

As we go on in life experience teaches us that small troubles vanish before greater ones, but in none, I think, can we expect relief from outside influences.

"Evangeline" and others who have requested directions for crystal work, will find an answer in another department of this page.

Mr. A. Schroeder would like full information for caring for an Easter lily.

M. J. A.: Your story is very good for a boy of your age, but is hardly up to the standard required for publication. You will have to give more attention to your spelling and composition, and gain a better idea of what you are endeavoring to write about than this story indicates. After you have done these things, you must remember what has so often been published in these columns, viz: that manuscript for the press must be written on one side of the paper only. If there had been no other reason, the fact that you failed to observe this rule, would have prevented its acceptance.

Do not be discouraged; your object is an excellent one, and if you persevere you may yet succeed in accomplishing it, but you must be patient and study faithfully for many years.

MARCH.

I Martius am! Once first, and now the third!
To lead the Year was my appointed place;
A mortal dispossessed me with a word,
And got there Janus, with the double face.
Hence I make war on all the human race;
I shake the cities with my hurricanes;
I flood the rivers and their banks efface;
And drown the farms and hamlets with my rains.

—Longfellow.

THINGS USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

In answer to several of the readers of the Household page, "Bud, W. Va.," sands the following directions:

In response to the request for directions for crystal work, I send these:

For a medium-sized picture, you will need one-fourth of a pound of putty and about the same quantity of white lead. After draining off the oil, mix the lead with the putty until it can be easily molded, but not too thin as to run. Spread this evenly over the frame to be decorated, about one-eighth of an inch thick.

For the glass, use any pieces of tumblers, pitchers, etc., that may be broken and useless; break them into very small bits, unless there should be leaves or flowers that can be saved and placed in the corners of the frame, where they will make a lovely finish.

When the glass is broken, put it in a basin and pour over it some hot soapsuds, stirring it well with a broom until all dirt is removed. Rinse with clear cold water and spread on a board till dry. Press each end firmly into the prepared putty on the frame, always placing the flat side of the glass—if there is any difference—down. Put them as closely together as possible, leaving all rough or protruding edges upward. Fill in all interstices with the pulverized glass, and put it away until quite dry before using it.

If you have pieces of colored glass, you can vary the designs with a good effect, or you can produce the same result by placing a drop of colored paint on the putty before pressing the glass into place. The pressure will make the paint spread until a clouded or mottled appearance is obtained. Care must be taken not to use too much color, or the work will have a tawdry appearance.

In breaking the glass, great care must be taken to protect the eyes, lest the small bits fly into them. A pair of spectacles should be worn to prevent accidents of this kind.

If any follow these directions, I should be pleased to hear how they succeed.

"Glen Harris," in The Housekeeper.

HELPS FOR THE COOK.

In following the recipes given by different cooks, one is sometimes confused by the fact that some use weights and others measures, in speaking of the quantity of material to be used. Here is a comparative table which may be found useful:

Four tablespoonfuls of liquid make one gill.
One tablespoonful equals one ounce.
One quart of sifted flour weighs a pound, as does a pint of liquid.
Four kitchen cupfuls equals one quart.
Three cupfuls of corn meal, or four of flour make a pound.
One cupful of butter, half a pound.
Ten eggs a pound.
A solid pint of chopped meat, a pound.
A pint of brown sugar weighs thirteen ounces; two and a half cupfuls of powdered, or two of granulated will weigh but a pound.

During the Lenten season the market is unusually well supplied with quantities of frozen salmon, bass, flounders, fresh cod, halibut and whitefish, besides the shell-fish and smaller fish for frying. As more of this food is used, in place of meat, at this time of the year, a few recipes for cooking it will be acceptable:

Cod Baked with Tomatoes.

Skin a piece of cod—that called the tail piece is best—season with salt, lay it on a baking pan and pour over it about a cupful of tomato sauce. Let it bake in a quick oven until the flesh begins to draw from the bones, basting every ten minutes with the sauce, using in all about a pint of this. When done, place on a hot platter, remove as many of the bones as you can without breaking the fish, and serve with more of the sauce, which should be passed with it.

Steamed Cod.

For steaming, as well as baking cod, the tail piece is the best. Season slightly with salt and steam until the flesh separates from the bones. Remove the skin and arrange on a hot platter with a garnish of parsley, and serve with cut lemons.

Any of the fish remaining from dinner can be used with a cream sauce on toast the following day.

Fried Smelts.

To clean them make a slight incision near the gills, draw them between the thumb and finger, beginning at the tail, which will remove all of the insides. Wash and wipe them, sprinkle with salt, dip in egg and bread crumbs and fry in deep, boiling fat. Serve piled on a folded napkin, with cut lemons, or Sauce Tartare.

From Table Talk is taken this recipe for

Parmesan Sauce for Fish.

Place in a saucepan one tablespoonful each of butter and flour, one-fourth spoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne. Stir over the fire until well mixed, then add one-half cupful of cream and stir again till the mixture is smooth and thick. Add four fresh mushrooms (or a dozen canned ones) cut in small bits, and let them simmer for fifteen minutes. Then strain, return to the fire and add two tablespoonfuls of cream and one of butter; when these are thoroughly blended add two tablespoonfuls of parmesan, or other rich cheese and serve at once.

HOW HE ASTONISHED THE OLD ADMIRAL

The old admiral, whose long sea service had given his legs a decided outward curvature, once had a singular adventure on this account with a ship's pet.

The crew of the ship owned a large black spaniel, and took great pains in teaching him to jump. A man standing up would put one foot against his other knee, thus making a hole for Nep, the dog, to make his leap through. The dog always jumped through the aperture readily, though if his trainer's legs happened to be short, it was a tight squeeze.

One day the admiral came aboard from the flagship on a visit of inspection. Happening to walk to the forward part of the ship, he stood there for a few minutes conversing with the officer who had attended him.

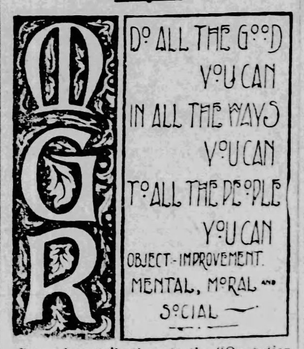
Here he was spied by the dog. Nep stood a moment surveying the admiral's bow legs. Suddenly the dog made a rush at the legs and a mad leap through the tempting gap.

In astonishment at the black tornado that had passed beneath him, the admiral whirled quickly about to see what was the cause. The dog took this action as a signal for an "encore," and jumped again.

Once more the admiral turned, and again the dog jumped. The bewildered face of the admiral and the serious attention of Nep to what he imagined was his business were too much for the gravity of the bystanders, and, forgetting the respect due to rank, they all roared with laughter.

A sailor, however, had enough presence of mind to break from the crowd and catch the dog by the collar. He led him off, and Nep seemed to wonder why he did not receive the praise due to such spirited efforts.

The excited admiral got but an imperfect explanation of the affair from the spectators, for they could hardly tell him that his legs had been used as a circus hoop for a forecastle dog. Perhaps to his dying day the occurrence was a mystery.—San Francisco Argonaut.



Several contributions to the "Quotation Party," suggested by "Illi Nois," have been received and the party will occur next week. All who wish to be represented will please send their quotations immediately.

"Em T. Head" does not visit us as often as she would be welcome, but when she does come, always brings something very nice. The answers to the questions she offers this week will be given in two weeks and the one giving the greatest number of correct, original answers, will be the "Banner Puzzler" of the M. G. R. until another contest.

Now let all try, as it will not answer for the "Schoolmistress" to think she has a monopoly of the quick-witted ones of The Blade young people—it will make her too vain.

"Em T. Head," Iowa.—The reason for my long absence has not been a lack of interest, but a lack of something interesting to say, and time to say it.

I come to-day to invite you all to a "function" at my home. When you arrive you will find a table in the center of the room, on which will be placed twenty numbered objects, each representing a well known book. After a careful inspection of these you will be furnished with paper and pencils and required to write opposite corresponding numbers, the name of each book represented and the name of the author. When your list is as complete as you can make it, hand it to Miss Prudence, who will act as judge.

(1) a full blown rose, (2) a picture of a man sitting by a table trying to put a patch on a well-worn sock, (3) a school room globe, (4) a package of compressed yeast, (5) a picture of a man with an umbrella and valise, running after a train that has just steamed out of the station, (6) a card on which is printed the magical number 16, (7) a candle burned to the socket, (8) a picture of a man walking in the freshly fallen snow, and following him, trying to step in the tracks left by him is a small boy, (9) a photograph of Queen Victoria's children, (10) a card bearing the word "yes," (11) is represented by three silver dollars and five pennies, (12) an inverted basket, (13) three tin soldiers, (14) a card having on it the number "98," (15) two tiny cream pitchers, (16) twelve grains of corn, (17) a small, folding, carpenter's rule, (18) a tallow dip, a kerosene lamp and an incandescent electric light, all burning, (19) a calendar for the year 1911, (20) a photograph of a laughing girl.

A pleasant, chatty letter from "Coralyn, Wis.," comes next:

Dear M. G. R. friends, it has been very pleasant to read once more letters from so many of the old-time members, but there are yet missing the names of many who wrote in those days when a supplement to The Blade was needed in order that all who wrote might be represented.

I greatly miss "Earnest Western," "Jimmie Long," "Stephen," "Fairy Flora," "Flower-Pot-Poets" and "High School Girl." For many months I have seen no representative of my state. "Elfa" went west, I know, but where are "Pater's Housekeeper," "Druid," Merle," and the others from the Badger state.

Did "Irma" not see the picture of "Sunflower Kid" when it was in The Blade? Was there not a promise long ago that we should have a picture of "Hazel Thornton's" Lady Isabel? She should come now, for "Baby Green Mountain Boy" looks lonely in my gallery of the Junior M. G. Rs.

The M. G. R. organization has been the means of bringing to us so much pleasure that there came to me a feeling of regret when I knew, because of the failure of her girls and boys to help her, there should ever have been a time when Miss Prudence felt "very, very sorry," and I hope it will never occur again.

"Fern Glendale," Ohio, gives some advice to the girls that is most heartily endorsed by The Chaperone:

Although the snow is deep, and the weather not quite as fine as a June day, I think I will try to trudge through the drifts to attend the quotation party, and prove to Miss Prudence that our interest in our column is not confined to the times when a prize is offered. Besides this laudable intention, I confess I am willing to talk upon a subject that is often discussed in the Cozy Corner, viz: tobacco, or its substitute, gum.

While there is only occasionally a woman who is known to use the former, there are many who make a practice of chewing the latter, in private and in public, and until they reform I think they cannot complain of the "tobacco habit" of men and boys, or hope to influence them.

Although the effect of chewing gum may not be as injurious to the system as tobacco, it is very disgusting, and certainly is of no use.

If Miss Prudence will allow me, I would like to quote from an old book published in 1616 and written by King James the First. It is entitled "A Counter-blaste to Tobacco," and the extract reads as follows:

Have you not reason then, to be ashamed and forbeare this filthie novelitie, so basely grounded, so foolishlie received and so grossile mistaken in the right use thereof? In your abuse thereof sinning against God, harming yourselves both in persone and goodes and making also thereby the maners and notes of vanitie upon you; by the custom thereof making yourselves to be wondered at by all forraine civil Nations, and by all strangers that come among you, to be scorned and contuned? A loathsome custome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmfull to the braine, dangerous to the lungs and in the blacke stinking fume thereof nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless.

I was intending to remain for the quotation party, as I said when I came in, but it is getting late and growing much colder, so I will leave the quotation with Miss Prudence and hurry home.

Hereafter the state to which correspondence belongs will be given, and after a while we will "count up" and see which has been the best represented in proportion to its membership.

Several new members came in to-day, and among them a very young girl who wrote on both sides of her paper, with a lead pencil, and whose spelling was something fearful for a child in the "eight grade of school." The Chaperone is glad that the children take an interest in our column, but thinks that it will be of no benefit to them if they do not learn from the letters therein, and the oft-repeated instructions given to would-be members, that correct spelling and something to say are among the requisites for membership.

Let the little girl whose letter will not be accepted, read carefully those given this week, and note the difference between them and the one she sent.

If she really wishes to improve, she will be welcome when she sends a letter that proves she is trying to do so.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For February
ILLI NOIS

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was an Italian composer of operatic music, born in 1814 at Rancole, in the duchy of Parma, where his father was an inn-keeper, and he received his musical education at Milan. His first work was a musical drama which appeared in 1839, and he afterward produced a number of operas, some of which attained a very high degree of popularity, not only in Italy, but in France, Germany and England. While his works are characterized as unsatisfactory to the scientific musician from their lack of contrapuntal skill, they abound in tuneful melody, and in striking dramatic effects. He retired from active life in 1868, and died at Milan late in January 1901.

BELLE BURT

2—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 11 letters. My 1-2-7-8-11 is an article of furniture, my 3-4-5 is a ejaculation, my 10-6-4 is a female name, my whole is a chronicle of present events.

OLD DAN TUCKER.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Cut a plank 10 rods long, 12 inches wide at one end, and nothing at the other, into two parts, containing the same area, and give the length of each part.

MARLEY CRANFORD.

(The author of the above curious puzzle has answer out for decimal places).

4—DIAGONALS.

O X X O X X
X O X X O X
X X O X X O
O X X O X X
X O X X O X
X X O X X O
O X X O X X
X X X O X X
X X X X X O

1—One of the four seasons.
2—Purchased.
3—An ancient king of England who commanded the sea to refrain from wetting his royal feet.
4—Repute.
5—Highly valuable.
6—A column.
7—One of the four seasons.
8—A plot of ground.
9—A part of speech.

The diagonals are words familiar to all puzzlers.

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5—QUERY.

Who can tell us the name of a secret political party that originated in 1851, and why it was so called?

W. P. E.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Though Nature weigh our talents, and dispense
To every man, his modicum of sense,
Yet much depends, as to the tiller's toil,
On culture, and the sowing of the soil."

ILLI NOIS

Answers to Puzzles of February 14.

1—Frederick, Baron von Weissenfels.
2—Many are called, but few are chosen.
3—7, and 4-5 bushels. (See Chat.)
4—Organic, R, V, H, G, ton, A; answer: N, non, T, chasten.
5—Greece is that ancient country which lies in no part far from the sea.
6—Ice, Jelly, I, Whittier wrote:
"And soon or late, to all who sow
A time of harvest shall be given;
The flowers shall bloom, the fruits shall grow
If not on earth, at last in heaven."

Chat.

The rule given for solving the problem whose answer is in the column to-day, is as follows:

We have given the difference of two numbers, and the difference of their cubes, to find the numbers. Rule: From the difference of the cubes, subtract the cube of their difference, and divide the remainder by three times their difference. The result will be the product of the two numbers, which, multiply by 4, and add the square of their difference, and extract the square root for their sum. Then their sum and their difference, divided by 2, will give the greater number, and by their difference the less.

(The solution of a cu. ft. to a bushel is as 45 to 56.—W. P. E.)

W. P. E.: "Verily thou art of the salt of the earth." Thank you for the very original query.

Marley Cranford, the Schoolmistress has little doubt of your ability to solve problems, "any old way at all."

Some one suggested a short time ago that the proportion of puzzles answered correctly be given in Chat. The School Mistress thinks if each pupil will keep watch of his own account as shown to be right or wrong by the answers given in the regular place, it will be equally satisfactory, and the space in Chat can be devoted to something else.

What They Used To Do:

No. 5—"THEY GO INTO BUSINESS."

Oh, the long, glorious summer days when life ran like a song, each sunrise bringing a heritage of joy that passed from twilight till dawn and from dawn till twilight through the flower laden season. "One's schooldays are the happiest," is the plaint of many. Have they forgotten the exhilaration that attends the time when books may be laid aside and young hearts leap forward to pleasure-freighted hours, free from all restraint, and filled to overflowing with the delirium of liberty. Nothing to do but to be happy, and happy children attain nearer to beatitude than any creature of this wide, beautiful world.

Alice and Lou felt to the innermost depths of their beings this sensation that comes only to untrammeled youth when it faces the long vacation. With the first hint of summer they "rushed the season" by donning cambric gowns in order to feel they were hurrying the time along. When finally, examinations were finished and the "last day o' school" had really arrived, with what delight they arrayed themselves in their best, and carried overgrown bouquets to decorate the school platform which was to be the rostrum of the closing exercises. Parents and relations came to hear the scholars speak their "pieces," or read "compositions" laboriously composed on subjects of which the writers knew little and cared for in proportion. The boys suffered agonies of mental torture when forced to distinguish themselves in this manner; that is with the exception of the embryo orator. Every community possesses a youth of this kind who is proud to "speak in public on the stage," and deliver himself of lofty sentiments. The two girls had a classmate of this description. They were not his admirers, and it is needless to say that he was fully aware of their opinion. They took pains that it should be brought to his observation. "Bozzaris in his guarded tent," invariably called forth derisive smiles from his listeners when the youth reached the point where "Greece, her knee in suppliance bent." "Grease-her-knee," one or the other of these girls had entitled this bit of poetry, and "Grease-her knee" was the nickname bestowed upon its declaimer.

The "last day" was always an occasion. Those who had the prospect of passing to a higher grade in their studies were radiant with satisfaction, and even the temporary gloom of those unfortunates who had failed to improve each shining hour, was dispelled by the sunshine of coming freedom. The program of the day ending the school session was repeated from year to year with little variation. There was generally a piano duet for the opening number. Pique Dame was a favorite selection. Alice and Lou prided themselves on playing this artistic creation with moving expression. They certainly made themselves heard for they rendered it fortissimo, with the loud pedal down from the opening to the closing chord which they repeated several times with surprising vigor. This task finished, a group of girls with trembling voice participated in a dialogue in which each one represented a flower. Poor, pallid little blossoms they were until the ordeal was over and they retired in agitation to receive the approving nods and whispered congratulations of friends and admirers. As for the recitations, essays and debates, their name was legion. Surely that absorbing question "Is the pen mightier than the sword?" has been answered yea and nay by every school boy in the land since Richelieu first affirmed the pen's supremacy.

"We must educate, we must educate or perish by our own prosperity," was a declamation the boy prodigy, with his small body and large head, substituted now and then for Bozzaris and his tent. When the speaker's insidious wiles his auditors were unable to discover, her his excitement grew with his oration, till his hair was rumpled and his eyes in fine frenzy rolling.

There is a fascination about these school entertainments which even the discomfiture of bashful performers cannot weaken. The "last day," however, is but a prelude which ushers in an era of freedom. Away with books, away with learning, life in the open is before them now.

Their studies are open till the autumn's coming. Alice and Lou prepared to put into operation a plan their ingenious minds conceived when they should have been occupied with more important matters. The Fourth of July would soon be upon them, and they wished to celebrate in a manner befitting the importance of their nation. In those days, firecrackers, torpedoes, punk and "nigger-chasers," could not be purchased so cheaply as at present, and the girls concluded to enter the commercial field in order to gather in some extra shekels. Their idea was to open a lemonade stand which would so increase their finances as to number them among the wealthy ones of their circle. They required but little capital. In fact, that was a point they never stopped to consider, for they calmly went to a grocer, bought their supplies, and had them charged to the account of Lou's father. When the bill came in—well, that was another story. As a matter of course, their business enterprise was to be conducted at the home of Alice. Close by the iron gate in the shadow of the tall pine trees they established their counter; draped it with a linen sheet, surreptitiously borrowed, and stocked it with a large pitcher of lemonade, flanked by a plate of delicious yellow cakes, covered with smooth, white icing. Some drinking glasses were arranged on the stand with geometrical precision, and white aprons were worn by the waitresses as befitting their occupation. For several days they had been wearing hats in accordance with their patriotic sentiments. They were of the coarse straw, broad-brimmed variety,

worn by the farmers of the vicinity. They were trimmed with wide streamers of red, white and blue tarleton, which, in its first freshness, stood straight out before refusing to be reduced to graceful subjection.

"You look like a toad under a toad-stool," was Lou's uncomplimentary observation when first she viewed her chum over-topped by her novel head covering.

"You're another," was Alice's equally unflattering comment. In their secret thoughts they were both persuaded that they were doing their country a service in thus disfiguring themselves in its honor.

Their wares were ready and waiting. The proprietors of the business were eager to serve their patrons, but the crowds they expected failed to assemble.

Ice cold lemonade,
Made in the shade,
By an old maid,
Sure with a spade.
Don't be afraid to buy!

they shouted long and loud in their efforts to attract attention. There was no question of their success in that direction. People paused to examine them curiously, but no one seemed either hungry or thirsty. Their spirits drooped, and growing restive under the stress of hope deferred, they looked about for some means of diversion. As aged Hebrews dawning on their vision at this inopportune moment, aroused an imp of imperti-pence within their minds. Trusting to his probable deafness, they chanted in very audible tones:

I took a piece of pork,
And I put it on a fork,
And I gave it to a curly-headed Jew, Jew, Jew.

The man heard them, and turned with a flash of fury in his eyes. His cane raised in his hand as if to carry destruction in its sweep. Matters looked decidedly dangerous for these two young women, and they were regretting seriously their indiscretion, when a kindly-visaged old gentleman paused by the group, taking in at a glance the meaning of the situation.

"Good morning, young ladies," he said pleasantly, as if nothing out of the ordinary was occurring.

The insulted pedestrian lowered his weapon and moved on, shaking his head and muttering angrily. The girls had come off better than they deserved, and were delighted when their new-found friend requested a glass of their beverage.

"Have a cake?" asked Alice.

"Two cents extra," quoth Lou.

"A nickel for both," they chorused together.

Their kindly patron accepted the sweet refreshment, handing them a five-cent piece in exchange, to which he soon added another.

"No more lemonade," he said, "but I'll have another of those cakes. You may keep the change," he added quickly, seeing a shade of disappointment on the girls' faces.

"Take two," Alice insisted politely.

Their customer declined with thanks, and then asked with grave interest: "Have you been in the business long?"

They giggled and shook their heads bashfully, losing in the courteous presence of this old-school gentleman, their usual self-possession.

With a smile and gracious bow he passed on, leaving the young merchants sitting with their chins in their hands, absorbed in deep meditation.

At last Lou broke the silence.

"Such a nice man," she observed.

"He's all right," Alice answered briefly, but for some reason, their manner were much subdued, and they ceased to call their wares so vociferously.

There were no other customers, or at least they grew tired of waiting, and the plate of cakes vanished as tempting, that by wordless agreement, they disappeared one by one until only a few crumbs were left as evidence of their ever having existed.

"Let's fail and go out of business," Alice suggested suddenly.

Her proposition was accepted with alacrity. The proceeds were divided equally, and gathering together what was left of their stock in trade, they began their departure just in time to escape Mary, the cook, who was out in search of the pitcher.

"Alice," she called, "where's that pitcher? Oh, you're the worst bother. I'm going to tell your mother!"

There was a ripple of smothered laughter from some hidden region, but with the exception of this sound of subdued mirth, a discreet silence was her only answer, for Mary was always "going to tell Alice's mother."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

CHINA YIELDS.

Agrees to All the Punishments--List of the Condemned.

Washington, Feb. 21.—**A cablegram** has been received at the state department from Minister Conger stating that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have informed the foreign ministers that the emperor has agreed to all the punishments named in his (Conger's) telegram of February 6, last.

The persons named in the telegram referred to, with the punishments prescribed, were as follows:

For Princes Tuan and Lan, degradation and exile. The death penalty for Yu Hsien, Chih Liu and Hsu-Sheng-Yu, the two latter being prisoners of the Japanese. Posthumous honors for the four members of the Tsung Li Yamen who were executed last summer by the Chinese because of their intercession for the foreigners. The great difficulty in the way of executing General Tung Fu Siang being recognized by the ministers it was agreed that some punishment to be determined on later would be administered to him when it was possible to do it.

A subsequent message from Minister Conger includes in the punishment list, (and it is understood here that they are also included in the emperor's promise, just given), Chuang, who is to be executed; Chaio-Shu-Chaio, Ying Nien, Chi Hsn, and Hsu-Cheng-Yu, who are to be punished in some method yet to be determined.

It is yet uncertain whether Mr. Conger's message means the passage of this important phase of the Chinese question relative to punishments, and the taking up of the questions of indemnity and guarantees. All depends upon whether the foreign ministers at Pekin have determined that the sentences above described must be executed as a preliminary to further progress in the negotiations. It is surmised here that such is the case, though it is regarded as an unnecessary delay in the negotiations which it is apparent to the unofficial mind, must consume many weeks, before the single question of indemnities can be cleared away. Apprehension on this score is based upon reports, unofficial but credible, indicating the purpose of the Germans to claim indemnities which both in amount and in the method of payment would be far beyond the ability of the Chinese to meet, unless the just claims of the other powers are ignored.

Punishments Prescribed.

Pekin, Feb. 21.—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have received telegraphic instructions from the court to notify the ministers of the powers that an edict has been issued regarding the punishment of Chinese officials, confirmatory of the demands made by the ministers, as follows:

"Gen. Tung Fuh Sian, to be degraded and deprived of his rank.

"Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, to be disgraced and exiled.

"Prince Chuang, Ying Mien and Chao Su Chiao, to commit suicide.

"Hsu Chen Yu, Yu Hsien and Ki Hain, to be beheaded."

This is not exactly what the ministers demanded, but it is considered advisable to agree to it, as the demand for lives has been agreed to, except in the case of Gen. Tung Fuh Sian, whom the court is powerless to molest.

There is a private understanding that his life will be claimed when it is possible.

The European and Chinese secretaries of legations and others who have lived in China for years, consider that China has gained a victory, as the only way the court has to behead is Yu-Hsien. The other two are in the hands of the Japanese, and could be beheaded when their execution is wanted. Suicide is no disgrace in the eyes of the Chinese.

No one believes Gen. Tung Fuh Sian will ever suffer punishment.

People here say Chinese imperial edicts are very unstable documents, especially when private edicts to the executive officials accompany the public edicts. A recent decree ordered all the indicted officials to commit suicide, yet it is evident that a secret edict was sent, instructing the persons implicated not to obey. What proof, it is asked, is there now that the terms of the decree will be carried out?

Prince Ching is greatly alarmed at the preparations for the military expedition into the interior. He asks why they are not countermanded, now that China has agreed to the demands of the powers, instead of which the preparations continue.

ROCKHILL TAKES UP CONGER'S TASK

Pekin, Feb. 26.—Yesterday morning Minister Conger turned over the affairs of the United States legation to Mr. W. W. Rockhill, who will practically conduct the negotiations with the Chinese plenipotentiaries, and he will shortly return to the United States for a six months' vacation.

Americans here feel that this arrangement is a confirmation of the report that everything is practically settled, for Mr. Conger felt it his duty to finish the negotiations satisfactorily. The Pei Ho river will open next week and then the exodus of diplomats, correspondents and others will begin.

German Comment.

Berlin, Feb. 26.—Commenting upon Mr. Conger's transfer of the affairs of the United States legation in Pekin to Mr. Rockhill, the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"It is probable that Mr. Conger's leave of absence means his recall, since he has been but imperfectly able to accommodate himself to the lukewarm policy of Washington."

Most of the papers believe Mr. Rockhill will act more in harmony with the other powers.

WALDERSEE POSTPONES.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—It is announced in a dispatch from Pekin, dated February 21, that Count von Waldersee has postponed the expedition he planned, as China has conceded the demands of the powers for punishment of guilty officials.

AFFAIRS IN MANCHURIA.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The Vossische Zeitung publishes a communication from a special correspondent at Niu Chwang who says:

"I have just returned from a trip through Manchuria, where the insecurity is general. The shops are closed and the annexation of Manchuria is considered complete. The Russian civil government has seized the maritime taxes and has introduced a head tax. The free harbor here is to remain, but commerce is ruined by incompetent administration and undisciplined soldiery.

"Plundering Russian soldiers attacked the hotel where I was staying, February 10, and the British consulate the next day. They shot the watchman at the consulate dead.

"Japan is very bitter over the annexation of Manchuria. She still hopes for Germany's and England's assistance, but if she does not obtain this, she intends to proceed independently in Niu Chwang and along the coast. The belief is general that in the spring there will be new uprisings and a Russo-Japanese war is considered likely."

Commenting editorially upon this information, the Vessische Zeitung says:

"Probably Germany will not assist Japan, as Article Three of the Anglo-German agreement only provides for conditional interference. It can not be doubted that Russian annexation is complete. The advices are too common and too much in agreement to admit of any other conclusion. Will Great Britain alone oppose this state of things?"

Railroad Concession.

Pekin, Feb. 22.—Among the provisions of the convention under which the British assume control of the Shan Hai Kwan railroad, the transfer of which was begun yesterday and is to be completed February 28, is an agreement that in case circumstances, such as the withdrawal of troops on the conclusion of peace, shall cause great demands on the railway, the regulation of the order in which the various contingents shall be accommodated shall not be left to the railway administration, but the decision shall rest with Germany army headquarters.

In the event of the British military authorities handing over the railway to the civil authorities, it is provided that the former shall retail a general supervision of traffic on the line while the occupation of the province of Chi-Li lasts, and the military directorate shall consist of a British director and two deputy directors, respectively German and Japanese, and the latter of whom shall have charge of all military affairs.

The British agree to pay the Russians, Germans and Japanese for telegraphic and other improvements on the property.

The Russians will probably hand over the Shan-Hai-Kwan—New-Chwang railway to the Chinese in August. The question is who shall guard the line.

CONGER'S RECALL IS REGRETTED IN ENGLAND

London, Feb. 26.—The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent at Pekin, telegraphing under date of yesterday, says:

"United States Minister Conger's recall, which is practically a rebuff, is very generally regretted. It is feared that his uncompromising attitude will be exchanged for a policy that will prove unnecessarily benevolent.

"To-day's meeting of ministers was concerned in drawing up a list of the provincial officials implicated in the Boxer movement whose punishment it is intended to demand.

"The remaining clauses of the demands of the powers will take six months to settle.

"The Germans continue to punish Chinese troops guilty of brigandage and bloodshed. They have gained a magnificent reputation for military efficiency."

THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION

Is Completed, Signed and a Copy Transmitted to Gen. Wood for Congress.

Havana, Feb. 22.—The Cuban constitution, first submitted by the central committee to the convention at the public session of January 21 was signed yesterday. One copy was sent to Governor General Wood and the other placed among the records of the convention. The president and vice-president signed first and the delegates followed in the order of their seats on the floor of the convention, the two secretaries signing last.

Senor Cisneros created a sensation by refusing to sign. He said:

"Cuba is now independent, and I can see no reason for sending this constitution to the United States for acceptance. The United States government has no right to pass on it, for it is a distinctly Cuban document and was drawn up by this convention, which has assumed the responsibility of establishing the republic."

Several delegates crowded around him and endeavored to dissuade him from his course, but he was immovable. As the delegates retired Senor Tamayo remarked: "We are all Cubans, senor," and Senor Cisneros replied: "Yes, when the time comes to fight the Americans, we will fight them together." Then he turned toward the press table, and, shaking his fist at the American newspaper men, he said: "The Americans are like the monkey. When the monkey closes its paws on a thing it never wants to let go."

Subsequently he said he would sign the copy of the constitution that had been filed with the records of the convention, but would wait until the other had been sent to Washington in order to avoid any possibility of his name being attached to that also.

Senor Capote, president of the convention, delivered the document to General Wood at the palace this morning. General Wood and his staff received formally the commission charged with the duty of presenting the constitution. The latter was translated, and a copy in English will be sent to Washington with the original. Probably the translation will not be ready before Monday.

Yesterday afternoon General Wood sent a personal letter to Senor Tamayo, chairman of the special committee on relations, outlining the suggestions received from Secretary Root, but pointing out that these were only expressions of the opinion of the executive department as to what the people of Cuba should desire to have established and agreed upon between the United States and Cuba and should not be taken as an official declaration of the United States, it being necessary to refer the whole matter to Congress.

The special committee on relations has not decided what report it will make. Another meeting has been called for to-day. Senor Tamayo considers General Wood's letter as a private communication, which he is not at liberty to lay before the convention.

NATIONAL D. A. R.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana, 333.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of the senior senator from Indiana, has been

MRS. FAIRBANKS.

elected president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The balloting for national officers occurred yesterday, but the result was not announced until this morning. Although the question as to who should succeed Mrs. Manning as president general of the society has been the absorbing topic of discussion at this congress, a comparatively small number of delegates was present this morning when the session was called to order. The result of the election for president general was announced as above indicated. A total of 582 votes were cast, one ballot being rejected.

MAN KILLED

In a Raid on a Topeka Wholesale Liquor House.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 25.—J. W. Adams was fatally wounded in a battle between three policemen and a band of citizens who made a midnight raid on a North Topeka wholesale liquor house. A large quantity of cased beer was destroyed before the crowd was dispersed.

A crowd of from 30 to 60 citizens, armed with revolvers, sledgehammers, crowbars and a battering ram, broke into the wholesale liquor house of "Cash" Curtis, on West Curtis street, between Kansas avenue and Jackson street, last midnight and smashed the beer found there. Three policemen drove the crowd back. Both the policemen and the citizens fired their revolvers, and J. W. Adams, a carpenter, was shot twice in the breast. He was taken to Riverside hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

Dr. M. R. Mitchell and Rev. F. V. Emerson were both arrested by the police. Rev. Mr. Emerson was taken to the police station, where he was booked under a charge of resisting an officer. He was allowed to go upon his own recognizance. Dr. Mitchell took Adams to the hospital, and was allowed to stay and administer to him without giving bond.

The three officers—Patrolmen Downey, Boyles and Private Watchman Connors—claim that Adams was shot by his own crowd while he was retreating from the point of attack. Adams declares, however, that he was shot by a policeman.

Officer Connors says his revolver, a 38-calibre affair, was knocked from his hand. Officer Downey says he did not arrive on the scene until the trouble was about over, and Officer Boyles, who carried a 44-calibre revolver, claims the two shots he fired were aimed upward. Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Charles W. Hammond, who cared for Adams at the hospital, say he was shot with a 32 or 38-calibre revolver. One shot took effect in the center of his chest, and the other in the right shoulder. The bullets did not come out.

The crowd which did the smashing met in West Curtis street, about two blocks from the "joint." Estimates of its size vary from 30 to 60. A few moments past 12 o'clock the crowd moved east in Curtis street to Jackson street. The wholesale liquor house is a small frame building at the rear of Curtis' home, which faces on Curtis street. The crowd turned south on Jackson street and crossed the rear of the lots between the street and the liquor house. In one of the yards was a log a foot thick. A half-dozen men seized the timber and used it as a battering ram. At the first blow the door gave way, and the crowd rushed in. A lantern served to light the interior, but it was accidentally extinguished, and the work was done in the dark. Three men stood inside and passed the cases and kegs of beer to the men in the doorway, who threw them into the yard to be smashed. The crowd used heavy sledges, axes, masons' hammers and crowbars. The owners of the beer made no resistance.

Patrolman Boyles and Watchman Connors were called from the Union Pacific depot, two blocks away, and were the first officers there. They entered the yard and drove the crowd back. Before the officers arrived, thirty cases and two kegs of beer had been smashed. The crowd fell back slowly to a ditch near Jackson street, where the leaders succeeded in rallying their forces.

While the crowd was being driven back, twenty or thirty shots were fired. When the crowd retreated to Jackson street, the officers were near the building, and Adams was between the officers and the crowd. When he was shot, he fell besire a pile of wood. Officer Boyles claims that Adams was facing west and running toward the crowd when he was shot. When Adams fell, the crowd thought he had tripped over the pile of wood. He did not rise, and several men ran to his assistance. A carriage was called, and he was removed to the Riverside hospital. When the crowd learned that one of their number had been wounded, it quickly dispersed.

Officers Boyle and Downey arrested Dr. Mitchell and Rev. Mr. Emerson. A patrol wagon was called and Rev. Mr. Emerson was taken to the police station. There it was found that his left hand was cut and bleeding. He was booked and allowed to go to his home.

Chief of Police Stahl was summoned from his home, but did not arrive until the crowd had left. Broken cases and the smashed beer bottles were carried back into the building and a man stood guard the remainder of the night with a shotgun.

Speaking of the raid Chief of Police Stahl said:

"The other raids have been expected and I have had the officers posted but this one was a complete surprise. We had no idea that it was going to take place; my information is that nearly all the joints on the south side have been supplied for the last three or four days from this Curtis storage house and little if any has come from Moesers."

Watchman Connors corroborated Officer Boyles.

"When we got into the yard Emerson drew a revolver on me," said Connors. "When I tried to take it away from him he got me down on some boxes and I could not get up. He arose and called upon the crowd to rally and fired his revolver. My revolver was knocked from my hand and I did not fire it."

Dr. Mitchell was seen at Riverside hospital where he was caring for Adams.

"They were unloading the liquor all evening," he said. "We followed the wagon that they were hauling it in from the Union Pacific tracks. They had emptied one car and there is another still on the track. It was all beer."

Dr. Mitchell had little to say about the shooting but declared that both the crowd and officers fired. He did not know who shot first.

EVANS TO RETIRE.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 21.—Hon. H. Clay Evans, the present commissioner of pensions, will not be an applicant for reappointment. This information has been given out by one of Mr. Evans' most intimate friends in Chattanooga, a man who has always been at the head of Mr. Evans' campaigns in Tennessee. This gentleman has just returned from Washington, where he had several conferences with Mr. Evans on this subject, and as a result of the conference he states Mr. Evans announced there to those closest to him that he would not ask the President for any reappointment.

It has been an open secret here in this, Mr. Evans' home city, that he wanted the appointment again, but his friends saw that a fight was going to be made on Mr. Evans and advised him to be careful as to what move he made, as if he should ask for the reappointment and not get it, then it would be his death-knell in southern politics. A meeting of the commissioners' friends was held in Washington last week which was attended by a number of the Evans leaders in this state. It was given out, that if Mr. Evans should stand for reappointment and not get it that he would be unable to control any patronage in the state for his friends.

Otis Won't Have It.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Statements having been published that General Harrison Gray Otis was seeking the office of pension commissioner, Gen. Otis has authorized a denial of the publications, saying that they were without a shadow of foundation.

Mrs. Gilbert Edgerton.

Fremont, O., Feb. 26.—Mrs. Gilbert Edgerton, a prominent resident, a leader in church and society circles, died suddenly this morning of heart disease.

STEEL COMBINE.

Gigantic Trust Has Been Incorporated in New Jersey.

New York, Feb. 25.—Articles of incorporation of the United States Steel corporation were filed to-day at the office of the county clerk of Hudson county, New Jersey. This concern is the gigantic Morgan-Carnegie combine. The agent of the new corporation in New Jersey is the Hudson Trust Co., of 51 York street, Hoboken.

The objects of the corporation are to manufacture steel, iron, copper and other materials and to own, occupy and develop mines, and to own means of transportation. The provision is made that the corporation shall not own a railroad in the state of New Jersey.

The incorporators are Charles C. Cluff, William J. Curtis and Charles MacVeagh.

The total authorized capital stock is $3,000, divided into 30 shares of $100 each. The provision is made that the stocks may be increased at any time.

The papers were prepared by Stetson, Jennings & Russell, of New York, and were witnessed by Francis Lynde Stetson and Victor Morawetz.

The company's capital is divided equally into 7 per cent cumulative preferred and common stock. The objects of the company, as set forth at length in the corporation papers, are to manufacture iron, steel, managanese, coke, copper, lumber and other materials and all or any articles consisting or partly consisting of iron, steel, copper, wood or other material, or all or any products thereof; to acquire, own, lease, occupy, use or develop any land containing coal, iron, managanese, stone, or other ores or oil, and any woodland or other land within the purpose of the company; to mine or otherwise extract coal, ores, stone or other minerals of temper; to buy or sell such ores or the products thereof; to construct buildings, bridges, machinery, ships, boats, engines, cars, or other equipments; railroads, docks, ship elevators, waterworks, gasworks, electric works, viaducts aqueducts, canals, or other waterways and means of transportation, or to sell or to dispose of the same, or to maintain or operate the same. But the corporation shall not own a railroad or canal in the state of New Jersey.

The corporation shall also have the right to apply for, obtain, acquire and dispose of trademarks, trade names used in connection with the business of the company, also the right to acquire the stock, bonds or other obligations of any corporation engaged in the same line of business. The company may conduct business in the United States and other countries and may keep books in other states, except as are required by law be kept in the state of New Jersey.

The authorized capital stock is divided into fifteen shares of preferred, amounting to $1,500, and fifteen shares of common stock amounting to a like sum. From time to time the preferred and common stock may be increased according to law and may be issued in such amounts and proportions as may be determined by the directors of the company. The preferred stock shall be entitled to a yearly dividend of 7 per cent; the dividends to be cumulative. After the dividends on the preferred stock shall have been paid the directors may declare dividends on the common stock.

The number of directors if more than three, shall be some multiple of three. The number may be increased according to the by-laws. The duration of the corporation is perpetual.

An official announcement may be expected soon from the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., to the effect that the Carnegie company, the Federal Steel Company, the National Tube Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the National Steel Company, the American Steel Hoop Company and the American Sheet Steel Company are to be combined in one concern, which is to issue its stock in return for theirs, the valuation having been determined upon the assets and the earning power of the respective corporations thus merged.

This new combination will have a total capitalization of $1,100,000,000. Of this $300,000,000 will be 5 per cent. general mortgage bonds, $400,000,000 will be 7 per cent. stock and $400,000,000 will be common stock.

The American Bridge Company, which is known as a Morgan concern and has an authorized capital of $33,000,000 preferred and $35,000,000 common stock, is, contrary to general expectation, left out of the consolidation, although its absorption was contemplated in the original plan. The reason given was that the stock is listed in London and that it might not be easy to acquire it. The Lake Superior Consolidated iron mines, the Rockefeller iron ore properties, including the Mesaba range, which passed a few days ago, it is understood, to the Morgan combination, will not go immediately into the new United States Consolidated Steel Company. It is thought quite likely that the Lake Superior concern may be turned over to the great combination at a later date.

The $3,000 capitalization of the United States Steel corporation excited little comment in Wall street, as it was generally understood that the promoters had deemed it as a speculative measure to file its corporation papers at this time without regard to the amount of capital so as to insure the validity of its title.

LENTZ'S TIRADE.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The house finally passed the sundry civil appropriation bill yesterday and entered upon consideration of the general deficiency—the last of the general appropriation bills. Mr. Lentz, an Ohio Democrat, who in this and in the previous congress has violently attacked the administration, furnished the sensation of the day. He used a newspaper paragraph recounting the death of a Federal judge in New Mexico who had been a member of the legislature which elected Senator Hanna, as a text for charging corruption in that election. This called forth a rebuke from Mr. Cannon who declared that brave men fought the living and only ghouls ravished the tombs of the dead. Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, attempted to reply and the two Ohioans were anxious for the fray but Mr. Cannon would not permit it. He thought if "dirty linen" was to be washed the gentlemen should have a hall. Later Mr. Lentz made a second onslaught of a more sensation character and brought down upon himself the whole Republican side of the house.

In some remarks about a paragraph in the bills for the apprehension of deserters Mr. Lentz made the startling charge that soldiers in the Philippines had buried a native alive and had then beheaded him and he read a letter written, he said, by a soldier in the Philippines saying that he and his companions while on an expedition were ordered to shoot every man and beast they found. Mr. Lentz said if these things are true the soldiers were justified in deserting. Mr. Cannon, Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania, Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, Mr. Moody of Massachusetts, amid warm applause, strongly rebuked Mr. Lentz. Mr. Cannon declared that were Mr. Lentz in the Philippines he would be tried by court martial and shot. Mr. Mahon said that Mr. Lentz's remarks were a stamp of the copperhead speeches of 40 years ago, and Mr. Moody read the words of Lincoln that the man who encourages a soldier to desert is worse than the deserter.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment designed to prohibit hazing at the naval academy on penalty of dismissal. This amendment was pending on a point of order when the house adjourned.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. C. B. Miller, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.

What Shall We Eat

To Keep Healthy and Strong?

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best, in spite of the claims made by vegetarians and food cranks generally.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables or grains.

Dr. Julius Remusson on this subject says: Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat plenty of meat. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily strengthened by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three or four hours, while the malt diastase also contained in Stuart's Tablets cause the perfect digestion of starchy foods, like potatoes, bread, etc., and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets because they supply the pepsin and diastase so necessary to perfect digestion, and any form of indigestion and stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach will be overcome by their daily use.

That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat and insure its complete digestion by the systematic use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets composed of the natural digestive principles, peptones and diastase, which actually perform the work of digestion and give the abused stomach a chance to rest and to furnish the body and brain with the necessary nutriment. Cheap cathartic medicines masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for relief or cure of indigestion because they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the indigestion is to make daily use at meal time of a safe preparation which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles, and all this can truly be said of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

All druggists throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain sell them at the uniform price of fifty cents for full treatment.

TO LAY DOWN ARMS

Filipino Generals Ready to Surrender to Funston.

Manila, Feb. 25.—Brigadier General Funston has left Manila for a rendezvous in the mountains of the Province of Nueva Ecija, where he expects to meet the rebel generals Alejandrino, Tecson, Decuna, and possibly Sandico, who are reported to be desirous of surrendering with 700 riflemen in their commands.

Recently negotiations toward this end have been encourging and they have been hastened by numerous desertions from the insurgent forces. Good results are expected in about a week.

If General Funston is successful he will declare local amnesty and establish a neutral zone where the scattered forces of this, the strongest organization on the Island of Luzon, will be allowed to assemble.

Numerous reports have been received from distant garrisons, which describe native expressions of confidence in the Americans and congratulations on the work of the Philippine commission in establishing civil government.

The Philippine commission is preparing a bill providing for short leases of government lands which will probably give certain preferential rights when permanent sales are authorized.

This action was rendered necessary on account of the large number of squatters who are flocking to the interior, especially in Bangued.

These people have located illegally on government land and are cutting timber, mining, and using the property for grazing purposes. Up to the present time they have not been disturbed.

The commission is also considering applications of lawyers for the judgeships which are to be created under the new civil code.

Thousands of men are working upon the government wagon road between Dagaupan and Baguilo, the capital of the Benguet province, which is being constructed at a fractional part of the cost estimated by army engineers.

TWO CONSULS IMPLICATED.

Manila, Feb. 21.—The police of Manila claim to have obtained documentary evidence which, they allege, tends to incriminate Francisco Reyes, Italian consul at Manila, and Manuel Peypoch, consul for Uruguay, in aiding the Filipino insurgents. The evidence has been submitted to Gen. MacArthur.

RUSTAN ARRESTED.

Manila, Feb. 20.—At Pagsanjan, province of Laguna, yesterday, Lieut. Vaughan, of the Thirty-seventh infantry, arrested Ferd Fernando Rustan, general agent of the Tabacalaria company, on the charge of having aided the insurgents. Abundant documentary evidence against the prisoner has, it is asserted, been secured.

Rustan is a French subject and a close friend of the insurgent general, Cailles, and was to a certain extent associated with D. M. Carman, the American contractor, who was recently taken into custody, charged with having furnished supplies to the insurgents. The Tabacalaria company is said to be further incriminated.

AGUINALDO AGAIN.

Manila, Feb. 22.—A. Riola, a Manila druggist, has been arrested and communications from Aguinaldo, dated Isabella province, Northeastern Luzon, have been seized in his store. The matter is being investigated but the exact extent of information thus supplied has not yet been disclosed.

General MacArthur has released Senor Salas, who was arrested February 2 for publishing in his newspaper, the Diario, violent attacks upon the American authorities for deporting insurgent leaders to Guam. The paper, which was suppressed at the time, will be allowed to reappear on condition that Senor Salas promises loyalty.

MANILA NEWS.

Manila, Feb. 20.—At a conference held between the United States-Philippine commission and W. L. Lawshe, the new auditor for the Philippine islands, it was decided to establish an office and perfect plans for increased efficiency in the auditor's department.

Brigadier General George W. Davis will shortly take up the duties of provost marshal of Manila, succeeding Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell, who, as soon as relieved, will proceed overland to Vigan and there assume command of the district of Northern Luzon, commanded for over a year by Major General S. B. M. Young.

Captain Steer, of the Thirty-sixth United States volunteer infantry, has been appointed collector of licenses for the city of Manila, to succeed Lieutenant Bishop. The collections from licenses in Manila alone amount to three hundred thousand gold dollars a year. The members of the new federal party are preparing to celebrate Washington's birthday on a grand scale.

Reports from the gold mining district of Northern Luzon are lately more encourging. A find of $2,500 gold was recently made in a single pocket in Lepanto province about 175 miles north of Manila.

Gets No Salary.

Constantinople, Feb. 21.—The Turkish minister at Madrid, Izzet Pasha, has again tendered his resignation to the porte, owing to the non-payment of his salary.

GAMBLING DENS

For School Children Being Closed Up by Police in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—The Chronicle says to-day:

Gambling dens that lure school children to vice are being closed by the department of compulsory education with the aid of the police. The property of several policy shops and a number of slot machines found elsewhere have already been confiscated and destroyed.

The investigation is now in progress under the direction of truant officers, who are notifying the police whenever they discover one of the "catch-penny" dens in the vicinity of a school.

A week ago six shops were discovered under one roof at 84 Thirty-fifth street, within a block of the Doolittle school. The place was watched for two days and the stuffy little rooms were found to be crowded with small children, black and white, scrambling to spend their pennies in the hope of striking a winning number. In some cases pupils of the primary grades were among the patrons. Under orders which were issued by the police the places were closed and the proprietors moved. The policy companies represented were the East and West, Red and Green, Indiana and Michigan, Interstate and Springfield, Chinese and New Red and Green.

At 367 Ferdinand street, near the Ellen Mitchell school, a colored man named Mitchell solicited the patronage of school children and took the pennies of children who wanted to play a "gig." In the rear of the basement at 661 Nineteenth street truants were found. A sign was posted outside the door announcing the winning numbers of policy drawings.

Mrs. Mary Keefe, principal of the Throop school, found that three of her pupils were habitually tardy, and investigation led to the discovery that they lingered too long at policy games. One of the boys when questioned confessed that he sold rags in order to raise money to buy policy "gigs" and that he had been addicted to the gambling habit for two years. Shops were openly patronized by children of the Throop, Cooper, Longfellow and Komensky schools.

At 3756 Halsted street, near the McAllister school, a policy shop operated by the Indiana and Wisconsin company was discovered yesterday.

The vicinity of the Tilden school was literally honeycombed with policy shops located in the rear of drug stores, coal offices, saloons and other buildings. One boy won $5 at policy a few weeks ago and this aroused the lust of other pupils.

Policy shops near this school were:

The Kentucky and Frankfort, Red and Green, Interstate and Springfield, in a paintship at 336 West Randolph street.

The Merchants', in a small residence at 11 Ann street, operated by a negro named Wilson.

"Eli Williams'" shop, in a coal office in the rear of a drug store at Ann and West Randolph streets.

The "Black Eagle" shop, in the alley near Randolph and Curtis streets, where seven pupils played the game systematically by forming a pool.

"The Spheres," in the rear of 14 North Curtis street.

The investigation has disclosed that the so-called "school supply stores," often concealed under the cloak of a respectable name dens in which school children are taught to gamble by means of slot machines. During the last two weeks machines were found in sixty-six supply stores. Some of the machines encouraged the children to bet on horse racing by having a miniature track upon which tin horses raced when a penny was dropped in the slot. It was not uncommon to see groups of school children making side bets among themselves on the result, and in one shop an operator regularly coached the children on the art of making pools and books.

Children loitered about the stores during the noon hours, smoking cigarettes. In one place an accommodating proprietor had a table and chairs in a rear room, where the older children could play cards or shake dice if they wished.

PORTUGAL HAS AFFRONTED BRAZIL

Oporto, Feb. 26.—It is understood the Brazilian government will demand explanations from Portugal for attempt made to abduct the daughter of the Brazilian consul here and place her in a convent against the wishes of her father.

A collision between the police and students last evening resulted in numbers on both sides being injured. The police invaded the institute in pursuit of students and the professors protested to the government.

A dispatch received here from Rio de Janeiro says that a mob at that place stoned the Portuguese representative on account of the incidents at Oporto.

ANNEXING WEST FLORIDA.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 22.—The committee of the Alabama legislature which went to Pensacola in the interest of the annexation of West Florida to Alabama, reports that the annexation is likely to go through and that Alabama is willing to pay $2,000,000 for the annexed territory.

The members of the Florida legislature for the 20 counties that are in favor of annexation will pool the issues with those of Jacksonville and the east coast and will vote in favor of the removal of the capital from Tallahassee to Jacksonville, in return for which they expect the Jacksonville interests to vote in favor of letting West Florida go.

It requires only a majority vote to pass the bill to petition to Congress to change the boundary line between Florida and Alabama.

The Alabama legislature is unanimous for the annexation of West Florida, except the members from Mobile, who are afraid that that city may lose some trade to Pensacola.

OUR SAMOAN STATION.

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—Robert Tibbitts, the contractor, who, for the last seven months has been building the United States government coaling station and pier in the harbor of Pago-Pago in the Samoan islands, has arrived here. He says the pier and other structures, costing $400,000, will be turned over to the government in about three months. The pier is 365 feet long and 60 feet wide. It is made entirely of steel. All the piles are of steel. They measure nine inches in diameter and vary in length from 30 to 70 feet. On the shore, just back of the projecting pier, is a large steel building 150 feet long by 100 feet wide. This is to be a repository for 10,000 tons of coal. Another similar building is to be erected. Mr. Tibbitts declares Pago-Pago is the finest coaling station in the world.

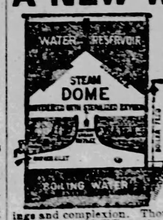
CERVERA CHEERED.

London, Feb. 23.—The Gibraltar correspondent of the Daily Express says:

"On the arrival here last night of the steamer Fuerst Bismarck, now cruising in the Mediterranean with a large party of Americans, Admiral Cervera, who is staying in Gibraltar, went on board to visit a friend. Mr. Arthur C. Humphreys. He was vociferously cheered by the Americans, all of whom shook him by the hand."

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A NEW WONDERFUL INVENTION!



UNPURIFIED WATER from wells, cisterns, hydrants and streams causes 90 cases of Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowel troubles, Kidney and Bladder diseases, Piles, Constipation, all kinds of Fevers—Typhoid, Yellow, Lung and Malarial also Rheumatism, Scrofula, Blood Poisons, Skin and Liver troubles. Cancers, etc. **SAFETY LIES ONLY IN DISTILLATION** of all drinking water, before using. Boiling or filtering are merely subterfuges of no value. When a chemist wants absolutely Pure Water, he obtains it only by distillation. **EVERY FAMILY** can now, without extra expense or trouble, purify their drinking water by distillation—making it **absolutely safe and pure,** removing all impurities, germs of disease, Lime and other health-wrecking minerals by using the

"PURITAN" NEW PROCESS AUTOMATIC WATER STILL

A new remarkable device, invented by a genius of Cincinnati, O. Entirely different and far superior to any filter. Simply set it over your cook stove, gasoline or gas stove, fill with any kind of water, it does the rest—**Furnishes Plenty of Pure Distilled Drinking Water** for family use, clear as crystal, soft, sparkling; aerated, it makes it delicious to the taste. Try it 10 days and you'll be astonished at its effect on your health, feelings and complexion. Thousands of prominent people testify to its marvelous power over disease. **DISTILLED** is the only safe water for babies, infants, children, invalids, aged people. **Endorsed by best physicians** and the famous **Ralston Health Club** (1,000 members), **used exclusively in the U. S. Navy.** Invaluable for Tourists, Surgeons and all Ralstonites. It is Nature's own medicine, and has cured thousands of hopeless cases. **ALL OUR READERS** should have one of these **Remarkable Stills.** They are well and durably made, to last for years. **Prices Reduced. Style No. 7, Price, $5.00 to $8.00.** Send anywhere with Plain Directions upon receipt of Money Order, Draft, Check or Registered Letter. **Money refunded after 10 days use if not just as represented.** You'll be delighted. We are reliable, old firm. Capital, $500,000. Filled promptly. **WRITE TODAY FOR OUR VALUABLE BOOK, TESTIMONIALS, &c FREE** (This firm is reliable—Editor.) **AGENTS AND SALESMEN WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, $100.00 Monthly and Expenses.** It's a wonderful seller—22,000 already sold. Customers delighted. Write to quick.

Harrison Mfg. Co., 704 Harrison B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O.

The New Toledo Blade

Sewing Machine

$17.00 Box Head | Drop Head $18.00

And the Weekly Blade One Year.

High Arm, Improved and Noiseless. Warranted 10 Years

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all that motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG, DURABLE, SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller (4 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can, filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

**

DEMANDS ON CUBA

What She Must Concede Before United States Withdraws.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The senate committee on relations with Cuba has agreed to an amendment to the army appropriation bill regarding Cuba. The amendment is practically as outlined in these dispatches Saturday, some concessions and modifications being made.

The entire committee is in agreement and there will be no minority report and no opposition is expected from the Democrats in the senate. It is the general expectation that the agreement to-day makes an extra session of congress unnecessary.

At 12:15 p. m. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on relations with Cuba, reported the amendment agreed upon to be attached to the army appropriation bill.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

That in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled "For the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba demanding that the government of Spain relinquishes its authority and government in the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect," the President is hereby authorized to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people so soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a constitution which, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows:

I. That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgment in, or control over any portion of said island.

II. That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island after defraying the current expenses of government shall be inadequate.

III. That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba.

IV. That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

V. That the government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised or other plans to be mutally agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

VI. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

VII. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coal or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

VIII. That by way of further assurance the government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.

The amendment was referred to the committee on military affairs.

HE WOULD FURTHER AMEND RESOLUTION

Washington, Feb. 26.—Senator Carter, who is one of the senators in charge of the army appropriation bill, insists that the Cuban amendment to the bill must be further amended so as to compel Cuba to reader an accounting to the United States for the money which has been expended by this government in Cuba, with a view to the repayment at some future time.

THE AMENDMENTS MAY BE ACCEPTED

Washington, Feb. 26.—There is a movement on foot looking to a modification of the Philippine amendment to the army bill now pending in the senate, which will prohibit the disposal of the public lands in the Philippine islands and the bestowal of franchises during the pendency of the temporary government authorized by the proposed legislation. The friends of the measure are disposed to accept the amendments. Some of them have indicated a willingness to make concessions on these lines, but no concerted action has yet been undertaken. Confidence is expressed in the acceptance of the amendment with these changes incorporated in it.

POST EXCHANGES.

Washington, Feb. 20.—An amendment to the army appropriation bill was introduced yesterday by Mr. Gallinger, appropriating $547,500, to be applied to fitting out the post exchanges so as to make them take the place of the army canteens. The amendment provides that the money shall be expended under the direction of the secretary of war, and that it shall be used "for the purpose of laying out, preparing and cultivating gardens and supplying seeds, roots and plants for the same; the purchase of books, periodicals, stationery, etc., for post exchange library; the purchase of gymnastic appliances; prizes for athletic sports; toward the support of the regimental band; for the purchase of articles of food other than those supplied by the regular ration, and for the further improvement of the post exchange, to be equally distributed among the enlisted men."

SHIP CANAL COMPANY.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The House committee on railways and canals has acted favorably on the bill to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal company. The company is authorized to construct a canal from a point, at or near Pittsburg, on the headwaters of the Ohio river, and near the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers; thence via the Ohio, Beaver and Mahoning rivers to Niles, O.; thence through Ohio to the most accessible harbor on Lake Erie. Several branch canals also are provided.

PHILIPPINE NAMES.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The President has sent to the Senate a report made by the geographic board upon the spelling and pronunciation of geographic names in the Philippine islands. A list of 4,000 coast places is given. The board says that the reason for the report is the great lack in uniformity of spelling, some places having both Spanish and Malay names, and other Malay names which attempts have been made to Anglocize. The board has retained the spelling found on official Spanish charts.

SENATE IS RIGHT

In the Demands Made Upon Cuba--Reasons for This.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Walter Wellman, Washington correspondent of the Times-Herald, in a letter to that paper, says, relative to the senate's action yesterday on the Cuban question:

Whatever the opinion of the country may be, there is very little division of sentiment here. With some exceptions the policy of President McKinley, who is about to have his way as usual, commands the support of men of all parties in Congress. The defense urged by the prime movers in this strenuous, almost imperialist and surely colonial policy, may be summarized as follows:

1. The right of intervention in Cuba to secure good government there is one which the United States has always claimed, and which it exercised when it went to war to expel the Spaniards. That same right remains, and it is only fair that it shall be stipulated in public law and in treaties, so that all the nations may take cognizance thereof, and so that the United States may, if necessary, go into Cuba to restore order without actually making war upon the Cuban nation.

2. The United States having intervened to set Cuba free and promised to set up Cuban independence, must not only keep the pledge so far as setting it up is concerned, but maintain that independence against all foes, within or without, and that this the United States undertakes to do—not to deprive Cuba of independence, but to guarantee and preserve that independence.

3. Geological and political conditions are such that American protection in Cuba is a necessity, an inevitable condition which cannot be escaped, and that it is best both for the Cubans and this country, because promising stability, order, progress; and that a stipulation of our powers is a better method of procedure than to perform our duty by this ward simply under the rather hazy warrant of the Monroe doctrine.

4. That the foreign debt of Cuba, held largely by Frenchmen, Spaniards, Austro-Hungarians and Germans, and amounting to $400,000,000, forms a constant menace to the security of the young republic, liable at any time to bring forcible collection to the doors of the Cuban government and international complications to the United States.

5. That the United States found the right to expel Spain from Cuba in the fact that our interests and peace were involved; now that we have expelled Spain we must safe-guard our interests by securing a stable government for all time and by removing the menace of yellow fever contagion from our shores.

6. That English capitalists have already invested in Cuba $100,000,000 and German capitalists $60,000,000; if the United States does not maintain the power of securing protection for these investments, the governments of England and Germany may, in some emergency, be compelled to step in, bringing the United States face to face with a grave international crisis.

7. That the known tendency of the men who are in control of Cuban politics to incur a great national debt for pensions, improvements and other purposes means the danger that the island will be mortgaged to foreigners and that the mortgages may be foreclosed by means of intervention of foreign powers; therefore preservation of the integrity of the Cuban republic requires that some check shall be placed upon the power to contract foreign indebtedness.

These are the principal arguments which the framers of these protectoracy provisions use in defense of their action. They must fight it out with their consciences, and with the people of the United States as to whether or not they have violated the Teller pledge.

On this score it is claimed that Cuba is not bound till Cuba consents. The Cubans have it in their power to reject the plan which the senate committee has brought forward. In this view the whole matter is given the aspect of a negotiation with a common purpose in view.

The Cubans admit that they want an American protectoracy, but they want it somewhat shadowy, under the general provisions of the Monroe doctrine. They have prepared a plan which meets their views. But the senate committee says they have not gone far enough. It proposes something stronger and places negotiations for a final settlement in the hands of the President.

If the Cubans ultimately consent to this plan, or something "substantially" like it, the argument is that they will do so voluntarily, of their free will, and that, therefore, it cannot be justly said the United States has broken its pledge.

THE ARMY BILL.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The senate committee on military affairs to-day completed its consideration of the army appropriation bill. The committee endorsed the action of its sub-committee in adding the Spooner Philippine amendment to the bill. There was no discussion of the amendment in committee, but a vote was taken upon it. The vote resulted 5 to 4, the division being on party lines.

The committee also inserted an amendment providing that appointments under the army re-organization law, to fill original vacancies in the grade of captain in the quartermasters, subsistence and pay department, may be made from any officers of volunteers commissioned since April 21, 1898, and now in the service.

Another amendment strikes out the appropriation of $2,000,000 to pay soldiers' deposits, made by the bill as it passed the house, and appropriates $50,000 to pay interest on the deposits.

IN THE PARADE.

Washington, Feb. 21.—More than 1,000 sailors and marines, the biggest contingent the navy has had in Washington since the civil war, will march in the inaugural parade. In addition to the Dolphin, the Sylph, the old double turreted monitor Puritan, the Dixie, the Hartford, the Topeka and the Lancaster have been ordered to Washington to participate in the ceremonies. These big ships cannot all reach the capital because of their draft, but they will be anchored in the Potomac, probably off Alexandria, making a pretty naval display, for they will be handsomely dressed with flags by day and illuminated by electricity at night.

CUTTING DOWN.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The senate committee on commerce has completed its calculations showing the effect of its amendments to the river and harbor bill. According to this showing, the aggregate appropriation recommended by the committee covering both the immediate payments and continuing contracts, is $50,164,523. This is a reduction of $9,770,889. Of this total reduction, $1,193,881 is on the appropriations for the next fiscal year, and $8,577,008 on those on continuing contracts.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

CUBANS THINK

Their Constitution Is in Effect From Day of Signing.

New York, Feb. 26.—According to a Havana dispatch to the World, the Cubans regard their constitution as in effect since the day it was signed. The convention, before the end of the week will promulgate the election law, within ninety days thereafter elections will be held, and Cuba will require that the United States shall turn over all government property to the officers who have been elected. The United States cannot prevent the progress of the program, except on peremptory orders to stop, which orders will be accepted as a notice that the pledge of the United States has been repudiated. In this event serious trouble can scarcely be avoided.

Hastened Senate's Action.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Confidential advices from Cuba which prompted President McKinley to take such a firm stand insisting upon some declaration of policy with regard to Cuba have been increasingly unsatisfactory.

These reports say that the old revolutionary party is beginning to show its teeth. There are men in Cuba who have made a living out of being revolutionists, and they are showing signs of restlessness. The island is divided into factions already, and not the least dangerous feature is the fact that the men in control, the ones who would hold the offices, are not representative of commercial interests.

There are on the files of the state department confidential letters from substantial business men not only in Havana but in all the other large cities of the island, begging this country not to leave them at the mercy of the adventurers and professional patriots. These business men say that the minute the United States resigns its authority the local officials, whose ideas of government are derived from their Spanish predecessors, will blackmail every business house, bank and sugar plantation on the island.

The fear of these business men, it is said, has amounted almost to a panic. They admit that the Spanish government was wofully corrupt, but at least it was capable of maintaining order in the commercial centers. The business men assert that the United States must assume responsibility for protecting life and property in the large cities and they express the hope that this country will insist on its right to fulfill the conditions of the Paris treaty.

Officials here know that this picture is not overdrawn, for the constitutional safeguards in the Latin-American countries amount to nothing, and the men who are coming to the front in Cuba are of the class which has been hungry and ragged for years, and which may be depended upon to make the merchants, and especially the Spaniards, pay a high price for their government.

A Comparison.

London, Feb. 26.—The St. James' Gazette says it sees in the Senate's proposals relative to Cuba great similarity with Great Britain's suzerainty over the Transvaal under the convention of 1884 and wonders how long the United States would submit to any future ill-treatment of American citizens similar to President Kruger's maltreatment of British subjects and ridicules the idea of America submitting a dispute between the United States and Cuba to the arbitration of a foreign power.

Gen. Gomez Satisfied.

Havana, Feb. 26.—General Gomez visited Governor General Wood this morning and assured him that the stories of unrest and dissatisfaction at the continuance of the United States intervention were false and that he had been misrepresented in statements to the effect that he favored an immediate withdrawal of the United States troops.

ADMIRAL HICHBORN RETIRED.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The retirement of Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, for eight years past chief constructor of the American navy, marks the passing from public life of one of the ablest naval men in our history. From a shipwright apprentice at the Boston navy-yard he rose steadily through the various grades of the construction branch of the service, until in July, 1893, he was appointed chief of the bureau of construction and repair, the highest position in the construction corps.

In 1880, when Congress determined to reorganize the navy, Admiral Hichborn, then a naval constructor, was chosen to serve as a member of the first naval advisory board, and four years later was selected by Secretary Chandler to go abroad in the capacity of a naval expert and investigate naval progress in Europe. He has always been a staunch advocate of sheated ships and in the face of opposition succeeded in having this type of vessels introduced into the navy.

Admiral Hichborn's designs of ships and inventions of naval accoutrements are in evidence throughout the service, prominent among them being the barbette-turrets, commonly known as Hichborn turret, which is in use in this and nearly every European navy, submarine boats, water tube boilers, fireproof wood and a complete set of ship boats which have been adopted as the standard. The admiral also has been foremost in the design and construction of the battleships and cruisers for the "new navy," now being contracted for by shipbuilders throughout the country. Admiral Hichborn retires by age limit, March 4, but already has relinquished the active duties of his position.

SWORD TO FIGHTING BOB.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The presentation of a sword to Capt. Robley D. Evans, of the navy, was the occasion of a speech by Speaker Henderson, of the House of Representatives, paying glowing tributes to "Fighting Bob." The sword was presented by the people of Iowa in recognition of his command of the battleship Iowa during the battle of Santiago bay. Speaker Henderson referred to the thrilling events of that naval engagement. Captain Evans made a graceful reply to the presentation speech. A large number of Iowans prominent in congressional and official life took part in the affair. The sword is a superb specimen of the armorer's handicraft, the hilt being beautifully wrought and bearing figures emblematic of seafaring life.

REINDEER TRAINER.

Washington, Feb. 21.—"Reindeer Trainer" will hereafter be an official position under the United States government. A clause in the sundry civil bill makes provision for this new factotem. The office is within the gift of the secretary of the interior.

Only those who are thoroughly familiar with the habits and manner of domesticating the "Camel of the Snows" need apply for the appointment.

It is the purpose of the government to introduce reindeer in Alaska in sufficient numbers that it will become the general means of transportation. The sundry civil bill appropriates $25,000 for the enterprise.

President Invited.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Wilson M. Day, of Cleveland, O., trustee of the New York state Chautauqua has invited the president to spend a portion of the summer at Chautauqua. The president said he hoped to attend the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo during the summer and would try to stop off a short time at Chautauqua.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds, internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

FIFTY MINERS

Perished in a Burning Coal Mine in Wyoming.

Kemmerer, Wyo., Feb. 26.—Fifty foreigners, whose names are as yet unobtainable, undoubtedly have perished in a fire which was discovered last evening in the sixth level of the Diamondville coal mine No. 1. Only one man, John Anderson, was able to reach the main shaft and make his escape, so quickly did the fire spread through the level.

Fire was discovered in the sixth level of the mine late last evening. No one knows how it started. The night shift of 50 men, all foreigners, had been at work several hours, and, for a time, were unaware of their danger. They were scattered along the workings, some distance back from the main lead.

John Anderson was the nearest man to the opening of the level into the shaft. He gave the alarm, which was passed down the tunnel, and then placing a heavy overcoat over his head, began a desperate battle with the smoke, fire and deadly fumes of gas, to reach the main lead, where escape might be possible. By this time, the outside men of the colliery had learned of the fire and several went down in the hope of rescuing the imprisoned miners. At the opening of the level where the flames where at work, they found Anderson, completely exhausted. He was carried to the open air and soon revived, although he was severely burned about the body. Anderson explained the situation in which his companions were placed and every effort was made to reach the imprisoned men.

Every plan known to mining experts and the officials of the company was quickly put into operation for the checking of the fire, but without apparent effect. The level was "plugged" at its opening, about two miles from its mouth, in order to check the draught through the workings and thus kill the fire. Bands of men went down the shaft repeatedly and tried to face the flames which were eating their way through the level, but were invariably compelled to retreat.

There was no let up in the efforts to get into the level, however, and this, despite the almost absolute certainty, that none of the imprisoned men can now be alive.

There were a number of horses in the workings, and the older miners still hope that the imprisoned men may have found a way to fight off the flames and that they will subsist on horsemeat until rescuers can reach them.

HOUSE AGREES TO SENATE AMENDMENT

Washington, Feb. 26.—The conferees of the Senate and House have reached an agreement on the hazing amendment to the military academy appropriation bill. Yielding to the demands of the Senate they have eliminated the provision inserted by the first conference at the instance of the Dick investigating committee and the House conferees have agreed to accept the amendment as originally made by the Senate with modifications and one addition. The modification limits the time during which offenders may be kept out of the army or navy to two years, the Senate making it perpetual, and the marine corps is added to the organizations to appointment to which they are rendered ineligible. The provision as agreed upon is as follows:

"The superintendent of the military academy shall make such rules, to be approved by the secretary of war as will effectually prevent the practice of hazing and any cadet found guilty of participating in or encouraging or countenancing such practice shall be summarily expelled from the academy and shall not thereafter be reappointed to the corps of cadets or be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the army, navy or marine corps until two years after the graduation of the class of which he was a member."

SULZER RESOLUTION DIES IN COMMITTEE

Washington, Feb. 26.—The ways and means committee of the house to-day voted to report adversely the resolution of Mr. Sulzer, of New York, calling on the secretary of the treasury for correspondent with firms, corporations in connection with the recent imposition of duty on Russian sugar. The vote was on party lines, the Democratic members supporting the resolution. Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, moved to report the Babcock bill repealing the duties on many articles of the steel and iron schedule of the Dingley act, but before a vote was taken a motion to adjourn prevailed.

RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL MAY NOT PASS

Washington, Feb. 26.—There is every indication that the rivers and harbors bill will fail to pass this session. Members of the committee on commerce tell The Blade that they cannot see how it will be possible to secure action on the measure. Congressman Burton has not given up hope. He says there is a chance for the bill as long as congress is in session.

JOINT CUBAN COMMISSION.

Washington, Feb. 21.—As a result of several conferences between the secretary of war and the Cuban Economic commission, correspondence has been opened with General Wood, at Havana, with a view to the creation of a joint commission for the revision of the tariff of Cuba. The commission probably will consist of four members, three representing the United States and two representing Cuba. No action will be had in the matter until the views of Gen. Wood on the subject have been received. Secretary Root informed the Cuban Economic commission that he would act entirely in conformity with the recommendation of Gen. Wood on the proposition made by the commission for the removal of the entire export duty on tobacco April 1, when by an executive order issued by the president a reduction of 50 per cent. will be made in the export duty. At the request of the commission the secretary authorized the commission to communicate directly with Gen. Wood on the subject and they at once sent him a cable message setting out their desires in the matter.

SENATE CALLED.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The President to-day issued a proclamation calling a special session of the senate for executive purposes immediately upon the dissolution of the present congress, March 4.

To Recall Squadron.

Berlin, Feb. 25.—The German government has definitely decided to recall the Asiatic squadron.

SAMPSON'S FOLLY.

Objects to Promotion of Warrant Officers Because Not Refined.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Rear Admiral Sampson has vetoed the application of Charles Morgan, a gallant gunner on the cruiser New York, for the position of ensign in the navy, on the ground that he is not fitted by birth for the social standing such a position would give him.

The correspondence in which this attitude of the rear admiral is set forth is herewith appended.

This is the application of Gunner Morgan:

"United States Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., Feb. 13, 1901.

"Admiral Wm. T. Sampson, U. S. N.:

"Dear Sir:—The new bill whereby six gunners are to be commissioned ensigns tempts me to write you, trusting you will pardon the liberty I take in so doing.

"As I served on the flagship New York during your command of the fleet, you will know whether my abilities, whatever they may be, are of sufficient merit as to warrant me in filling the position of ensign. I would say here that I never use tobacco or liquor in any form.

"If, in your estimation, I am worthy of this position, I should be most grateful to you if you will recommend me to the department.

"I am, very respectfully yours,

"CHARLES MORGAN,
"Gunner, U. S. N."

These are Sampson's endorsements respecting the application:

"Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., Feb. 14. Endorsement 1—Respectfully forwarded to the navy department for its consideration.

"2. Mr. Morgan has good professional ability. He also has, which distinguishes him from most other warrant officers, a gentlemanly bearing. If he were to be commissioned as an ensign, he would probably compare favorably, both professionally and in personal conduct and bearing, with other officers of that grade, as far as his technical education would permit.

"3. It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that the secretary of the navy will not find it necessary to take advantage of the authority which I understand is to be granted him to appoint a certain number of warrant officers to the grade of ensigns.

"While is is true that these men are selected from a large class of men of very unusual ability, which distinguishes them as perhaps the professional equals of their officers as far as their technical education stands, it is also true that they are recruited from a class of men who have not had the social advantages that are a requisite for a commissioned officer.

"It is submitted that in time of peace the navy's function consists to a certain extent of representing the country abroad, and it is important that the navy's representatives should be men of at least refinement. While there are perhaps a certain few among the warrant officers who could fulfill this requirement, I am of the opinion that the vast majority of them could not.

"Once they are commissioned, they will have the same social standing as other officers, and no distinction properly could be made in extending general invitations. The consequences that would arise from their acceptance might not redound to the credit of the navy or the country which the navy represents.

"I do not mean to detract from the sterling worth of the warrant officers of the navy. I merely mean to suggest to the department that, unfortunately for them, they have been deprived of certain natural advantages, and in consequence their proper place is that of leading men among the crew, and not as representatives of the country in the wardroom and steerage.

"4. I request that this may be brought to the personal attention of the secretary of the navy.

"W. T. SAMPSON,
"Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commander."

When the correspondence regarding Gunner Morgan's application for promotion was shown to Secretary Long today he said:

"I have received and acted upon this correspondence. The bill providing for these six gunners has not yet been passed. I have nevertheless designated Gunner Morgan as one of the men to be examined for promotion to the position of ensign.

"I am in favor of this proposition. In fact, I drew the amendment to the naval bill in favor of the promotion of warrant officers. The naval board, of which Admiral Dewey is the head, approved of the amendment with certain unimportant changes."

Secretary Long declined to express an opinion as to the views set forth by Admiral Sampson, except to say that Admiral Sampson was evidently only expressing his "personal" views.

A Newport Idol.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 26.—"Charley" Morgan, as he is popularly known, a gunner in the United States navy, has long been a popular resident here. He was never known to enter a barroom and he has yet to know the taste of liquor or the enjoyment of a pipe or a cigar. He is the special protege of Rhode Island's delegation in Congress. Senators Aldrich and Wetmore and of Representatives Capron and Bull, and is a member of the Lawrence club, of which Congressman-elect Oliver H. P. Belmont, Herman Oelrichs and other prominent New Yorkers and Newport cottagers are members. He is also a great friend of the Herreshoffs, several of the female members of that family recently being his guests at the Perry house. Upon Gunner Morgan's return from Brookyn he will be given a rousing reception.

The Newport News to-day says:

"Rear Admiral Sampson thinks the appointment of gunners and other enlisted men as ensigns would injure the social standing of the navy. Enlisted men have received commissions in the army and that branch of the service is none the worse for it. Perhaps it would be a good thing for the navy to have an infusion of democratic principles."

Morgan's Fine Record.

Boston, Feb. 26.—Gunner Charles Morgan comes of a New Orleans family and is of ususual ability. He was serving on the New York as a gunner when the Maine was blown up and was detached for the purpose of going to Havana to take charge of the divers who examined the wreck. He is an expert diver and it was on his testimony that the naval court of inquiry was enabled to arrive at the conclusion that the ship was destroyed by an external explosion.

When the war broke out it was Morgan who fired the first gun in the engagement of the United States ships with the earthworks at Matanzas. In the Santiago blockade and battle Morgan was one of the most valued men on the New York. He fired the torpedo with which Hobson sunk the Merrimac.

Morgan is now 36 years old. He has been in the navy nineteen years. In 1891 he entered an examination for the position of gunner and passed an examination that was faultless. He is now at the torpedo station at Newport, R. I. He stands as nigh as an enlisted man can go under enlisting conditions.

REGARDED AS MENACE TO ENGLISH TRADE

London, Feb. 26.—The Daily Telegraph, commenting upon what it calls "the gravity of the menace to English trade" of the formation or the United States Steel corporation, says it understands Mr. Carnegie was bought out for about £80,000,000.

A GALA DAY.

A Provincial Government for Bulacan Province Is Organized.

Guiguinto, Bulacan Province, P. I., Feb. 26.—11:30 a. m.—The United States Philippine commission has arrived here from Manila and has organized a provincial government for this province which, until recently, was controlled by the insurgents. The insurgent general, Morel, is still operating with his band of 300 men in a portion of the province. Nevertheless, sentiments of peace and satisfaction with the American sovereignty appear to be as prevalent here as in the provinces in which governments have previously been organized. The party arrived here in army wagons and native carts, and were driven to the military headquarters. As many native as could be crowded into the hall were present. The presidente of the town welcomed the commissioners, declaring that the people of the province, which had been watered with the blood of Americans and Filipinos, earnestly hoped for the obliteration of the marks of war and for the establishment of a peaceful government guaranteeing personal liberty.

Judge Taft responded. He said he rejoiced at the fact that the people of the province of Bulacan no longer misunderstood the objects of the American government which solely were to secure for the people the blessings of civil liberty and to develop their self-governing capacity.

During the afternoon there will be a big meeting in the chapel and the bill applying the provincial act to Bulacan will probably be discussed.

The female relatives of the commissioners are accompanying them on this trip.

RINDERPEST CARRYING OFF THE CARABAO

Manila, Feb. 26.—An epidemic of rinderpest exists in the Visayan islands. The disease first appeared on Burias island and spread thence to Ticio and Masbate, and it is now appearing on the island of Panay. Twenty-five thousand caribao have already died on Masbate island. The natives are dependent upon the caribao for agricultural operations, and the disease has minimized rice planting and restricted the sugar crop and much suffering is likely to ensue. Rigid quarantine measures have been adopted.

A new party, called Conservative, is being organized. Col. Blanco, a Macabebe chief, is the leader of the movement. The chief element is identified with the Conservative party.

GOLD IN SAMOA.

Honolulu, Feb. 19, via San Francisco, Feb. 26.—A wonderful discovery of gold is reported in the Samoan Islands. Black sand running as high as $940 a ton is said to have been found on the island of Upola. Capt. Best, formerly of the Oceanic Steamship Company, who passed through here on the steamer Aorangi, on his way to Samoa, is authority for the statement that a company has been formed and an 800 ton schooner bought to work the sand and carry the product to Sydney. The company consists of Walter Selby and J. Waters, of San Francisco and R. B. Dearborn of Sydney, under the name of the Sydney Gold Mining Company. Ten tons of the sand already sent to Sydney is stated to have averaged 47 ounces of pure gold to the ton. Nickel and tin ore are also declared to exist in large quantities in Samoa. The company will send these ores to San Francisco.

J. D. Bamberg, a teacher who recently returned here from Guam, reports that preparations are being made there for 1,500 Filipino prisoners. The natives of Guam have a deep hatred for the Filipinos, and do not like to see them brought to the island.

POPULATION OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE

Berlin, Feb. 26.—The census taken December 1, 1900, shows the population of the empire to be 56,345,014, of which number 27,731,067 were males. Thirty-three of the largest towns have populations of over 100,000 each or an aggregate of 9,108,814. Since 1895 the increase in the population of the empire has been about four millions, or 7.58 per cent, the highest rate of increase for any quinquennial period during the last thirty years.

SIMPLY THE TUG; NOT STEAMER NEWARK

Manila, Feb. 26.—The steamer Newark of the quartermaster's department has been wrecked on Catanduanes island.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The steamer Newark, of the quartermaster's department, reported wrecked on Catanduanes island, undoubtedly is a small tug recently purchased at a cost of about $5,000 and used for the transportation of supplies in the Philippines. This is the only vessel of that name in the quartermaster's department.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Feb. 22.—Bradstreet's of February 23 will say:

Trade as a whole has shown further expansion this week, despite severe weather tending to check trade at some northern and western markets in the face of very unsatisfactory conditions in the cotton manufacturing trade, brought about by dullness in cotton goods at first hands. The position of retailers with large stocks has been really improved by the continued cold weather. Foremost among the lines noting improvement this week is the dry goods trade which is reported active on spring account by jobbers. The boot and shoe industry has likewise continued in a satisfactory shape, and some varieties of leather reflect recent activity in advances at Eastern markets.

Iron and steel in the crude forms have been very strong, and considerable advances are reported in pig iron and steel billets. Heavy sales are reported from Pittsburg, Birmingham and other markets. Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg is now selling at $14.75, the highest price for months, while a premium of $1.50 a ton is exacted on immediate deliveries of steel billets, although the official quotation of $10.75 still maintains. Finished products are reported on good demand. Merchant bars were advanced $2 a ton late last week, and 1.25 cents is now the minimum price of these goods. Structural material is reported steadily active. In some respects, in fact, the state of this trade as a whole is the strongest since before the collapse last spring. Export trade is slack, foreign iron and steel markets are steadily going lower and the fear of discriminating duties against American iron and steel is evident, although the first manifestation, that in the case of Russia, involves a very small amount of business.

The strength of building materials of all kinds, particularly of white and yellow pine and builder's hardware, has been notable, and from many cities comes the report that a large amount of building will be done the coming spring. Coffee strengthened on better consumptive demand. Tea has met with better sale, as the prospects for any immediate change in the present tariff by Congress becomes less probable. Tin is higher, in sympathy with speculative activity abroad.

The cereals show little definite movement, taking the week as a whole, excepting in flour, which is 10 to 20 cents a barrel higher. Wheat is fractionally higher and corn and oats are unchanged, but the corn situation is notable in view of this being a season of increasing stocks. Chief support comes from the active foreign demand for this cereal, consumptive requirements for which seem to have definitely overtaken production.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for five days aggregate 3,424,302 bushels, against 1,814,878 last week, 3,660,850 in the corresponding week of 1900, 3,844,340 in 1899, and 3,722,469 in 1898. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 129,214,676 bushels, against 130,517,211 last season, and 162,900,280 in 1898-'99. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,267,068 bushels, against 4,760,422 last week, 2,896,173 in this week a year ago, 2,871,055 in 1899, and 3,692,799 in 1898. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 127,971,974 bushels, against 130,083,284 last season and 107,711,172 in 1898-'99.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Feb. 26.—Close.—With indifferent and rather disappointing cables wheat opened easier this morning and at a decline of ¼c to ⅝c under last night's close. Lighter receipts at the northwest, however, caused some covering by shorts, and there was a recovery of almost all the loss before noon. Trade that had been fair before noon. Trade was light, the close being at a decline of ¼c.

Receipts at primary points were also light and Bradstreet's report on the world's visible showed a decrease.

Corn was a little easier, but was still strong.

Clover seed is a little better, receipts today being 135 bags; shipments, 722 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 40¾c; May, 41¾c; No. 3 white, 42c; No. 3 yellow, 40½c.

Oats—Cash, 28c; May, 26¾c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 28c.

Rye—52½c.

Clover seed—1899 prime, $6.40; 1899 prime, $6.65; March, $6.97½; No. 2, $6.40@6.45.

Timothy seed—$2.20.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Feb. 25
Cash	79¼	79¾	79¼	79¾	79½
May	81¼	81½	81¼	81½	81½
July	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
March	79½			79½	

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
February				74½	74½
March				74½	74½
May	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¼	76¼
Corn—					
February				39½	39¾
March				39¾	
May	41@41¼	41¼	40¾	41	41¼
Oats—					
February				24½	24½
May	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾	80¾
July	79¾	79¾	79¾	80	
Corn—					
May	46¾	46½	46¾	46½	46¾
July	45½			45½	45½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¾	
July	73	73¼	72¾	73	73¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
July	75¾	75¾	75½	75½	75¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	76¾	76½	76¼	76¼	76¾
July	77¼	77¼	76¾	76¾	77¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
February				$13.90	$14.00
May	$14.15	$14.17	$14.07	14.07	14.20
Lard—					
February				7.42	7.50
May	7.55	7.57	7.47	7.47	7.55
Ribs—					
February				7.02	7.12
May	7.12	7.12	7.07	7.07	7.15

Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Wheat ruled very steady, the principal support came from a prominent elevator firm. Traders were influenced by this buying and worked on the long side. On all the hard spots there was plenty of wheat for sale, and it closing was none too strong. Local values was unchanged to ½d lower. Paris is lower. Primary receipts were 1,000 bushels less than a year ago, the northwest movement showing a decided falling off. Clearances, 264,000 bushels. Bradstreet reports a decrease of 2,500,000 bushels in the world's visible. Cash points reported a better inquiry from millers. The export demand was very slow.

Corn was weak, the principal future was selling by a prominent local professional. The support was scattered, country acceptances reported light, and cash demand very poor. To-day's cash sales, 535 bushels. To-morrow. We look for a further reaction in prices before the market has another advance.

Oats were easier with corn. The trade was very light and featureless. To-day's receipts were 44 cars, with 125 for to-morrow. Provisions were firm early, with hog market and because of good domestic cash demand for meats. Later the market eased off on liberal selling by the big western packing houses, but with moderate offerings by miscellaneous long. Local packers were leading buyers. The close was steady at the decline.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 26.—Noon.—Money on call nominally 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@4.87¼ for demand and at $4.83¾@4.83¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.88. Commercial bills, $4.82¼@4.82¾. Silver certificates, 61@62c. Bar silver, 61c. Mexican dollars, 47c.

New York, Feb. 26.—Wall St.—The market opened feverish and unsettled under the influence of conflicting reports about the steel stock. The sale of 100 shares of Steel and Wire carried that stock down from 43¾ to 43, compared with 43 last night. On the other hand, American Hoop, on the sale of